27 APR. 1928

**INSURANCE.**

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 100-- BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 27 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

**Great Astonishment--Grand Sensation and Surprise** All this will be on **TO-MORROW**

**See Gujarat Studio's New-Styled-Production.**

Beautiful Social drama well-known and popular stars. Fine locations and other scenes of the city.

# Indulal Advocate

Written by : "MASTA FAKIR" well-known writer of Humors and Comic cuts.

To be screened at **KRISHNA CINEMA** DUBASH THEATRE.

Commencing from TO-MORROW the 28th inst.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVI E

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 28 Apr. | MALOJAx .. | | 20,837 |
| 4 May. | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 12 " | MOREA* .. | | 10,953 |
| 19 " | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 26 " | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA@ .. | 16,088 |
| 2 June | MACEDONIA. | | 11,120 |
| 9 " | MALWA* .. | | 10,986 |
| 16 " | MANTUA .. | | 10,946 |
| 23 " | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA x | 16,572 |
| 30 " | DELTA .. | | 8,000 |
| 7 July | RANPURA* .. | | 16,601 |
| 14 " | MOREA .. | | 10,953 |
| 21 " | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 28 " | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 4 Aug. | RAWALPINDI* | | 16,619 |
| 11 " | MACEDONIA.. | | 11,120 |
| 18 " | MALOJA x .. | | 20,837 |
| 25 " | MALWA .. | | 10,986 |
| 1 Sep. | RAJPUTANA* | | 16,568 |
| 8 " | MANTUA .. | | 10,916 |
| 15 " | NALDERA .. | | 16,088 |
| 22 " | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 29 " | RAZMAK @.. | | 10,602 |
| 6 Oct. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 13 " | NARKUNDA x | | 16,502 |
| 20 " | RAWALPINDI. | | 16,619 |
| 27 " | RAZMAK* @ | | 10,602 |
| 3rdNov. | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 10 " | MOOLTAN x.. | | 20,847 |
| 17 " | GANGHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 24 " | RANPURA .. | MACEDONIA*.. | 11 120 |

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea .... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 3rd May | DUMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 14th June | MANORA .. | 7,983 |
| 5th July | DUMANA .. | 8427 |

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 27th Apr. | 3rd May |
| *Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 30th " | 11th " |
| Hakodate Maru .. | 5303 | 7th May | 20th " |
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 17th " | 30th " |
| *Bingo Maru .. | 6047 | 20th " | 3rd June |
| *Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 30th " | 12th April |
| Moji Maru .. | 3757 | 15th June | 27th June |
| *Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30th " | 14th July |

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23733, Telg. "Yusen."

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27th April | NARKUNDA .. 7- 0 A.M. | Colombo, and Australia. |
| 3rd May | †MIRZAPORE .. | Straits, China and Japan. |
| 25th May | MOOLTAN .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 8th June | RAWALPINDI | Colombo Straits, China & Japan |
| Connecting | at Colombo with COMORIN .. | for Australia |
| 25th June | †KIDDERPORE | Straits, China and Japan. |
| 6th July | RAJPUTANA .. | Colombo Straits, China & Japan |
| Connecting | at Colombo with MONGOLIA .. | for Australia |
| 7th July | †ALIPORE .. | Straits, China and Japan. |
| 3rd Aug.. | NALDERA .. | Straits, China and Japan. |
| Connecting | at Colombo with CHITRAL .. | for Australia. |

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 28thApr. | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. |
| 30th " | VITA .. | Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie |
| 2nd May | BARJORA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 4th May | VARELA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 9th " | KAROA .. | East and South Africa. |
| 16th " | xELLORA .. | Mombasa. |

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

**Kamshastra**

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

## The Bombay Chronicle.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. Rs. as. | Mofussil. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year ..... | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| 6 Months .... | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| 3 Months ..... | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| 1 Month ..... | 1 14 | 2 4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 4 | Rs. 5 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

## MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA

*A REJOINDER*

By Mr. K. NATARAJAN
Editor, "Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction
By The Hon. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of the "Indian Review."

This is a scathing exposure of the many mendacious allegations of Miss Mayo against the character and aspirations of the Indian people and their social institutions. Mr. Natarajan charges Miss Mayo for freely indulging in half-truths and even untruths without any attempt to verify them. The criticisms of Miss Mayo's book by Dr. Margaret Balfour, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi form valuable appendices to this useful little publication. Sir Rabindranath Tagore accuses her of 'deliberate untruthful irresponsibility.' Mahatma Gandhi compares her book to the report of a drain Inspector. The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan in the introduction to the book hopes that this exposure of 'an atrocious injustice to an ancient people' will go to some extent at least in removing 'the malignant contagion of race hatred' that has been propagated by Miss Mayo's book, particularly at a time when the Indian people are fighting for self-rule.

*Price As. Twelve.*

Can be had of:—

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
G.T. Madras.
All Higginbothams' Rly. Stalls.
All Wheeler's Rly. Bookstalls.
And all book-sellers in India, Burma and Ceylon.

## INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

### ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

| | ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS | | ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | 13545 for Rs. | 2,96,42,000 | 1925 Rs. 92,66,000 |
| 1926 | 17371 " " | 2,91,39,000 | 1926 " 1,05,33,000 |
| 1927 | 21418 " " | 4,68,04,075 | 1927 " 1,21,53,000 |

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

**?** Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

### INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

**BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,**

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - : - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

### WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

| Bonus per | 1000 p.a. |
|---|---|
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1\|2 | Rs. 18. |

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

### 'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/ "
Foreign Rs. 7/- "

SINGLE COPY

1½ ANNAS.

## Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

**ONE ANNA**
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India) Ld., 8, Canning St., Calcutta—Invites application from respectable persons for the post of Special Representative on a salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 as T. A. None need apply who has no organising capacity. Particulars on request.
A W.S.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL SIGNAL INSPECTOR for Construction work on the Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta, pay Rs. 250-10-300. Applicants must be keen, energetic and fully qualified, and not under 30 years of age. Vacancy temporary with prospects of permanency if found suitable. Apply to:—Signal Engineer, E B. Railway Calcutta.
A 30304

"NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE"—WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE,. Gukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad
A R843.

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches to different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 172/3, Bowbazar Street. Calcutta.
A

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—Latest HYGIENIC ROOMS for High Class Vegetarian Hindu Families at one minute's walk from Station at very moderate rents; every accommodation and ample play ground. PODAR ESTATE, Mahul.
C R841

## FOR SALE.

**SPORTS COATS.**
Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8-14 each.

**KAKOMI TWILL.**
Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30" wide.

**COTTON TWEEDS.**
Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

**KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.**
A specially woven sun proof material for sportsman's coat, etc., Rs. 1-12-6 per yard, 27" wide.

**KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.**
In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26" wide.

**KAKOMI SHIRTS.**
Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs—sizes up to 17 1|2" collar. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs Rs. 3-4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2-14 each. Write for samples.

**KAKOMI TENTS.**
Whether it's a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
**THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,**
CAWNPORE.
K. 2.

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIANS, BOOK-SELLERS and BOOK-LOVERS to buy books cheaply. Rate of shilling is ten annas only. Books on all subjects available. Marathi books are sold at half price. Make your choice out of a large stock of English books—novels, essays, poetical works, books on India—at only 8 annas per copy. A sure bargain for the purchaser. Up-country orders for assorted books, English or Marathi, are promptly executed. No catalogues. 8 annas' books include: Stevenson's "Kidnapped" and "Garden of Verses;" Gertrude Page's "Supreme Desire" and "The Pathway"; Conan Doyle's "White Company;" Ballantyne's "Martin Rattler" and "Dog Crusoe"; Select poetical works of Shelley; Wordsworth, Oscar Wilde; Sir Oliver Lodge's "Substance of Faith"; Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olive"; De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater" Molier's Separate plays; Quiller-Couch's "Historical tales from Shakespeare" and a good many books on India. S. GOVIND AND CO., Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
L R812.

## HOTELS.

## CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

**PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.**
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

**YUSUF BUILDING,**
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SENTINEL STEAM COACH SERVICE BETWEEN NAGPUR AND KATOL.

ON and from 1st May, 1928, a new Sentinel Steam Coach service will run to the following timings between Nagpur and Katol.

| | 514 Up. | 516 Up. |
|---|---|---|
| Nagpur | D. 6-25 | 17-26 |
| Bharatwada | D. 6-43 | 17-38 |
| Kalmeshwar | D. 7-02 | 17-57 |
| Kohli | D. 7-21 | 18-16 |
| Metpanjra | D. 7-46 | 18-41 |
| Katol | A. 8-01 | 18-56 |
| | 513 Dn. | 515 Dn. |
| Katol | D. 8-55 | 19-20 |
| Metpanjra | D. 9-07 | 19-32 |
| Kohli | D. 9-43 | 19-57 |
| Kalmeshwar | D. 10-02 | 20-18 |
| Bharatwada | D. 10-24 | 20-39 |
| Nagpur | A. 10-45 | 21-00 |

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, April 25, 1928.
30321

### FOREST SALES.

DHARAMPUR STATE (SURAT).

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders on 18th May 1928 for about 30 Coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisam, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos and Mhowra Seeds in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.

(Sd.) D. V. SARAIYA,
For Dewan, Dharampur State.
30307

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC., PROPERTY OF LT.-COL. T. S. NOVIS, F. R. C. S. I. M. S., AND OTHERS, ON SUNDAY, THE 29TH APRIL, 1928, SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 27, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and substantial dinner, drawing, office and bedrooms furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, Persian and English carpets, E. lamps, open carved solid blackwood furniture, also old brassware, dining-room furniture by C. Lazurus and Roberts, Chesterfield suites, rich cabinets, and ornaments, revolving top writing tables, lady's secretariat, sideboards, dumbwaiter, H. M. V. gramophone with records, one portable Deccaphone, rich bed-room furniture, such as bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, English ice box, Zunda cup-boards, folding camp furniture, one Chub safe on stand, one English perambulator in good order, partition screens, easy chairs, hat-stands, silver and book cases, etc., etc.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

## AUCTION SALE

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1928, AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT DAVER HALL, WARDEN ROAD.

Auction sale of very valuable made to order teak and blackwood Jacobean and other well-known makers artistic dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 29th day of April, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Daver Hall on Warden Road very valuable made to order household furniture, etc., comprising Jacobean dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, Jacobean drawing suite, Hall cabinets, corner cabinets, gramophone, rich velvet piled carpets, flower vases, table ornaments, Jacobean bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothe and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, reclining sofas, tiled and plain teapoys, iron safe etc.

Property of R. Lawrie, Esqr. and others.

Property of another Gentleman: Fiat Motor Car, 12 H.P., Sedan, 7 seater with self-starter and dynamo.

1 Baby Austin 7 H.P. Motor Car.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The above furniture is almost new and is worth going in for.

J. S. MODY & CO.

## BANKING

### Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,12,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | ,, 100,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund | ,, 98,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | Singapore |
| Bombay | London | Shimonosaki |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Sourabaya |
| Calcutta | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Canton | Manila | Samarang |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Shanghai |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtau |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY 6-30 & 10 p.m. MATINEE ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY AT 4 P. M.

To-morrow LAURA LA PLANTE'S Latest Picture.

THE FUNNY STORY OF A WIFE'S VENTURE TO RECAPTURE A HUSBAND WHOSE LOVE SEEMS TO BE WANING.

SILK STOCKINGS

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.

THE FROTHBLOWERS COMPANY

India's Three Most Versatile Artists

JACK CRICHTON
DOREEN COBURN
CYRIL GREEN

The LITTLE SHOW with a BIG REPUTATION.

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 P. M.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.

in The Latest Paramount Production

"Stephen Steps Out"

### EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Startling Paramount Jungle Melodrama in 8 Gripping Reels—

CHANG
CHANG
CHANG

will stand on its own merits as a brilliantly conceived and brilliantly depicted story of the eternal struggle for existence in remote tracts where the world is yet very young.

### PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

REX BEACH'S

WORLD-FAMOUS NOVEL:—

THE BARRIER

featuring

LIONEL BARRYMORE

NORMAN KERRY—HENRY B. WALTHALL MARCELINE DAY.

Vivid Romance against a picturesque background telling of a story of the days when men fought with their Fists for their Diggings in the Gold-fields and for the Women they loved with equal readiness and fierce delight.

### EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

JOHN BARRYMORE

The greatest lover of all ages with

MARY ASTOR

IN

DON JUAN

The Romance of a Gorgeous Sinner.

Women were toys in his hands. An innocent maid enslaved him.

### PRECIOUS CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Management:

UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION OF INDIA.

At 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

A MAN'S PAST

featuring

CONRAD VEIDT

Popular Prices from Rs. 1-2 to Ans. 2.

## BANKING

### Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Susbscribed | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Reserved Fund | Rs. 23,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
B. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay),

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

### Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED | As. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND | Rs. 82,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

### SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

**WEEKLY WEATHER BUREAU VERY BULLISH—WEATHER TOO WET AND TOO COLD—MUCH REPLANTING NECESSARY—BULLS BUYING FREELY—NERVOUS .. SHORTS COVERING—MARKET STRONG—FUTURES 44 TO 32 POINTS HIGHER.**

New York, April 25.

The New York futures market was overflooded with unfavourable weather reports. Crop as a whole had a late start and recent spell of excessive rains and too cold weather has damaged. The condition over 90 per cent. is believed to be serious and a feeble attempt was made by us in explaining how rain was damaging the crop in our chart produced last Monday showing various states suffering from excessive rains. Now it is stated that owing floods, some land is washed out and replanting is needed over a vast area. Any how so far the crop is late and the outlook is decidedly unfavourable. The market opened 15 points higher, but scattered profit taking relapsed prices some 9 points. At the decline there was impressive buying by bulls and nervous shorts covered. Prices kept on hardening till it reached an advance of 37 points over previous close, when long liquidation checked the rise and prices relapsed 4 points. The close was strong at a rise of 44 to 32 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 40 points to 21.30c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at an advance of 41 to 35 points. Spot prices were raised by 44 points to 20.66c.

**NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.**

New York, April 25.

Previous Close:—20.21.
10 a.m.:—20.36 plus .15 Opening.
10-24 a.m.:—20.27 plus .06 Lowest.
11 a.m.:—20.30 plus .09.
12 noon:—20.40 plus .19.
2-31 p.m.:—20.58 plus .37 Highest.
3 p.m.:—20.54 plus .33 Close.
Range 31 Points.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 25th instant:—

"General buying on flood reports. Market strong."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from America dated 25th instant:—

"Weekly weather report very unfavourable too cold and too wet. Much replanting needed generally."

"Crop has had a poor start very unfavourable weather expect higher", from Messrs. Munds and Winslow.

From New York dated the 25th instant. (Messrs. Henry Hentz & Co.):—

"Government weather report decidedly unfavourable excessive rain storms and floods in Atlantic and Gulf States low temperatures throughout cotton States replanting necessary to a considerable extent crop is very backward general feeling is bullish advise buying on all breaks."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 25th instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report unfavourable. Looks higher."

Reuter.—"Market was active and strong on general buying influenced by less favourable crop condition and covering by shorts."

**NEW YORK COTTON.**

New York, April 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 20.80+.44 |
| July | 20.51+.33 |
| October | 20.29+.24 |
| December | 20.17+.33 |
| January | 20.16+.32 |
| Middling Spot | 21.30+.40 |

**NEW ORLEANS COTTON.**

New York, April 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 20.14+.41 |
| July | 20.24+.35 |
| Middling Spot | 20.66+.44 |

**NEW YORK.**

New York, April 25.

New York. 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 20.52 |
| July | 20.36 |
| October | 20.00 |
| New York. Noon Call. | |
| May | 20.63 |
| July | a 20.46 |
| October | 20.11 |
| New Orleans 9-30 a.m. | |
| May | 20.12 |
| July | 19.98 |
| October | 20.11 |

**NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.**

New York, April 25.

| | Bales. + |
|---|---|
| Days' Receipts at all U.S Ports | 18,000 |
| Days' Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| Days' Exports to the Continent | 5,000 |

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 25th April, 1928 ... | 7668000 | 12272000 |
| Receipts yesterday 25th April, 1928 ... | 18000 | 17000 |
| Exports to date 25th April, 1928 ... | 6129000 | 9527000 |
| Stock at Ports 20th April, 1928 ... | 1527000 | 2154000 |
| Stock Interior Towns | | |

### LIVERPOOL.

**FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—SCARCITY OF SELLERS—STRONG SPOT DEMAND—SALES 10,000 BALES—FUTURES 16 TO 14 POINTS HIGHER.**

Liverpool, April 25.

The Liverpool futures opened at a rise of 11 to 12 points and ruled firm despite reports of favourable weather. Recent rains have done serious demage and there was scarcity of sellers. The market closed at a rise of 16 to 14 points. Very strong demand for ready resulted in sales of 10,000 Bales and spot prices improved 12 points to 15.35d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled steady and advanced 14 to 11 points. Egyptian futures advanced 24 points with a steady undertone.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 25th instant:—

(1) Despite more favourable weather to-day Liverpool market advanced on damage by recent rains.

(2) Weekly Government weather report. Unfavourable.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 25th instant:—

1. "Bullish weekly weather report responsible further advance."—(Reiss Bros.).

2. "Weather conditions during the past week have been unfavourable. Weather reports are more favourable. Wet spell is reported at an end. Temperature is rising."—Grunning & Co.).

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable dated 25th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"United States weekly weather report unfavourable."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

5-25 p.m.:—"Weekly weather report unfavourable; too cool and wet. Much replanting necessary Soil washed."

Acreage Propagandist remain discretely quiet, and they are now frightened even though their mistrust in farmers' condition report remains. Until the "short" interest in old crop positions is eliminated we consider technically the market will stand on the defensive.

From Liverpool dated the 25th inst.:—

"New York cables.—Weekly weather reported bad ninety per cent. zone germination poor reported replanting largest for many years on wide area."

Ecles:—"Week decidedly unfavourable due to heavy rains in Central America and Eastern Belt. Low temperature delaying germination."

**INDIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, April 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 8.35+.15 |
| Scinde, Fine | 8.55+.15 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 8.75+.15 |
| Bengal, Good | 8.15+.15 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 8.35+.15 |
| Bengal, Fine | 8.55+.15 |
| Oomra, Good | 8.65+.15 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 8.90+.15 |
| Oomra, Fine | 9.15+15 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 9.50+.15 |
| Broach Sine | 9.75+.15 |
| Broach, Superfine | 10.00+.20 |

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, April 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 20.48+.21 |
| May | 20.58+.24 |
| June | 20.68+.24 |
| July | 20.78+.23 |
| August | 20.77+.23 |
| September | 20.77+.23 |
| October | 21.05+.24 |
| November | 21.00+.24 |
| December | 21.00+.24 |
| January | 20.88+.24 |
| February | 20.86+.24 |
| March | 20.84+.24 |
| April | 20.84+.24 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot | 21.30+.30 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

| | Liverpool, April 25. Opening | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| April | | 10.86+.16 |
| May | 10.79 | 10.81+.16 |
| June | | 10.75+.16 |
| July | 10.71 | 10.73+.16 |
| August | | 10.66+.16 |
| September | | 10.59+.14 |
| October | 10.51 | 10.53+.14 |
| November | | 10.46+.14 |
| December | | 10.45+.14 |
| January | 10.43 | 10.45+.14 |
| February | | 10.45+.14 |
| March | 10.43 | 10.45+.14 |
| April | | 10.44+.14 |
| Middling Spot | | 11.35+.12 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.**

Liverpool, April 25.

| | Bales. + |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 10,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 200 |
| Sales of East Indan Cotton | Nil |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20th April 1928 ... | 773000 | 859000 |
| Stock Liverpool 20th April 1928 ... | 852000 | 1418000 |
| Visible Supply 20th April, 1928 ... | 4229000 | 5942000 |
| Quantity in Sight 20th April 1928 | 12949060 | 17426000 |

### BOMBAY.

**COMMISSION HOUSES BOUGHT—SCATTERED SELLING—FIRM LIVERPOOL—CLOSED STEADY.**

Bombay, April 26.

Bears who expected reactions in American futures got a shock this morning to see a further rise of 33 points. Local market opened at Rs. 382/ for J/A. Broach delivery and improved to Rs. 383/14 on buying by Commission Agents. There is a good demand for forward Cotton from Mills despite no chang in he t strike situation. Bazar operators are still holding bearish views and were supplying the needs and it remains to be seen how they get out of the entangle. Liverpool opened 13 points higher and improved further 6 points during the first hour. Marwari Bazar closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| F.G. M.G. Broach A/M. | 375/12 |
| F.G. M.G. Broach J/A. | 383/3 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra May | 345/3 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra July | 350/8 |
| F.G. M.G. Bengal May. | 320 |

**SEWRI MARKET.**

Bombay, April 26.

The forward market opened at Rs. 284 for J/A. Broach and prices improved to Rs. 384-12 on buying by commission firms. Liverpool was reported 22 points higher but at the closing time was said 18 points higher which induced scattered selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May, Rs. 376.
F. G. M. G. Broach July/August, Rs. 384.
Fine M. G. Oora May, 346.
Fine M. G. July, Rs. 351-12.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May, Rs. 320.

**SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, April 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 231.30+1.00 |
| July | 233.30+0.90 |
| October | 243.40+0.60 |

**DAILY ROOM RATES**

Bombay, April 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal May | 320 |
| Bengal July | 325 |
| Broach A.M. | 376 |
| Broach J.A. | 384 |
| Oomra May | 345 |
| Oomra July | 350 |

**SPOT RATES.**

Bombay, April 26.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 341 | 334 | 327 | 320 | 312 |
| S. P. | 339 | 332 | 325 | 318 | 310 |
| Rajputana | 341 | 334 | 327 | 320 | 312 |
| Broach | .. | 396 | 391 | 381 | 374 |
| P. A. | .. | 409 | 404 | 397 | 389 |
| K. V. | .. | 389 | 384 | 379 | 374 |
| Dholera | .. | 387 | 382 | 377 | 372 |
| Kalagin | .. | 389 | 384 | 379 | 374 |
| Surat | .. | 449 | 444 | 439 | 434 |
| Rajpipla | .. | 449 | 444 | 439 | 434 |
| Navsari | .. | 474 | 469 | 464 | 454 |
| Oomra | 362 | 355 | 348 | 338 | .. |
| C. P. No. 1 | 387 | 380 | 373 | 363 | .. |
| C. P. No. 2. | 374 | 367 | 360 | 350 | .. |
| Khandesh | .. | 343 | 333 | 323 | .. |
| Muthia | .. | .. | 328 | 318 | 308 |
| Comptah | .. | .. | .. | 405 | 395 |

**INDIAN COTTON FIGURES**

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.**

Bombay, April 26.
Since 1st September.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,533 | 292,210 | 306,426 |
| Central India | 482 | 279,577 | 269,738 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 1,662 | 280,938 | 184,953 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 1,514 | 108,775 | 65,101 |
| Berar | 2,568 | 639,679 | 541,174 |
| Central Provinces | 1,644 | 280,701 | 222,077 |
| Total Oomras | 9,403 | 1,881,880 | 1,589,469 |
| Dholera | 184 | 128,577 | 126,558 |
| N.-W. Provinces | .... | 63,060 | 54,267 |
| Rajputana | 695 | 43,907 | 44,822 |
| Sind-Punjab | 240 | 133,960 | 111,891 |
| Broach | 7,124 | 176,538 | 144,641 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 801 | 49,367 | 66,541 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 171 | 15,123 | 30,826 |
| Cocoanada | .... | .... | 403 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 53 | 13,335 | 9,841 |
| Persian | 11 | 4,497 | 3,794 |
| American | .... | 33,527 | 157,249 |
| Egyptian and African | .... | 40,283 | 46,322 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | .... | 69 | 51 |
| Total | 18,682 | 2,584,423 | 2,386,675 |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

1st Sept. to 19th April.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 869 | 478,136 | 243,659 |
| Japan & China | 5,200 | 760,046 | 1,148,260 |
| Coast Ports | 21 | 18,302 | 14,249 |
| Up-country by Rail | .... | 51,746 | 75,204 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | .... | 32,024 | 6,301 |
| Total | 6,090 | 1,340,254 | 1,487,673 |

**BULLION MARKET**

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

**GOLD.**

Bombay, April 26.

Gold Ready, 21-8-6.
Vaishakha, 21-8-6.
Jaitha, 21-7-3.
National City, 21-9-3.

**SILVER.**

Silver Ready, 60-4.
Silver London Ready, 26-9/16.
Forward, 26-3/8.
London and Shanghai:—
Opening, 2-7-5.
Closing, 2-7-4.
New York cent, 58.

| | O. | H. | L. | C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vaishakha | 60-4 | 60-6 | 60-3 | 60-3 |
| Jaitha | 60-5 | 60-7 | 60-4 | 60-4 |

**MONEY MARKET.**

**EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS**

Bombay, April 26.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32
LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 mos. 1/6 1/4 April/May.
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.
NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274
Banks buying T T 272-1/2
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 237-1/2
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950
JAPAN:—
Banks buying 60 days 127.
Banks selling T T 130.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 137-1/2.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 175-3/4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155.
JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4
CROSS RATES—:
New York/London 4.88 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 2 7 3/8 25th inst.
London/Japan 1/11 3/8 25th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 25th instant.
London/Belgium 34.96 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.32 25th inst.
London/Italy 92 65 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4.4.11 25th inst. £4.4.11 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 26-9/16 25th inst. 26-5/8 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 26.7/16 25th inst. 26-1/2 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58 25th inst. 58-1/8 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 4.1/32 per cent. 25th inst. 4-1/16 per cent. 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 4-1/8 per cent 25th inst. 4-1/8 per cent. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent; 3 mos 5 per cent. 6 mos 4 per cent. 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

**LONDON DISCOUNTS.**

Bombay, April 26.

3 months 4-1/32 per cent.
6 months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, April 26.

| | Ready Red leafy | Delivery Contract April | May |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 330 | .. | .. |
| Bengal Fine | 325 | .. | .. |
| Bengal F.G. | 320 | .. | .. |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 325 | .. | .. |
| Snidh-Punjab F.G. | 320 | .. | .. |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | 365\|67 | .. | .. |
| Nagpur Fine | 365\|67 | .. | .. |
| Yeotmal Fine | 355\|57 | .. | .. |
| Arvi Fine | 355\|57 | .. | .. |
| Amraoti Fine | 345\|47 | .. | .. |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 345\|47 | .. | .. |
| Mulkapur Fine | 337\|40 | .. | .. |
| Khandesh Fine | 330\|32 | .. | .. |
| Muthia Fine | .... | .. | .. |
| Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S. | 380 | .. | .. |
| Purna F.G.G.S. | 345 | .. | .. |
| Parbhani\|Sailu F.G.G.S. | .... | .. | .. |
| Indore\|Ujjain Fine | 360 | .. | .. |
| Burwah\|Sanavad Fine | 340 | .. | .. |
| Surat | 450 | .. | pl. 75 |
| Navsari | .... | .. | pl. 95 |
| Broach F.G. | .... | .. | .. |
| Broach Fine | 390 | pl. 17\|8 | pl.15 |
| | | A. | May |
| Westerns M.G. | 385 | .. | .. |
| Westerns H.G. | .... | .. | .. |
| Cambodia | 440 | .. | .. |
| Miraj\|Sangli | 395 | .. | .. |
| Compta Good | 400 | pl. 27\|8 | pl.25\|6 |
| Dhollera | .... | .. | —1\|2 |
| Kadi\|Viramgam | .... | .. | pl. 3\|4 |

**THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.**

Bombay, April 26.

Castorseeds—Delivery May, Opening Rs 50. Highest Rs. 50-1, Lowest Rs. 49-13, Closing Rs. 49-14, Deliveryr Sept. Opening Rs. 52-13, Highest Rs 52-14, Lowest Rs. 52-10-6, Closing Rs. 52-11.

Cottonseeds:—Delivery May, Opening Rs. 5, Closing Rs. 5-0-3.

Groundnut Seeds:—Delivery May, Opening Rs. 57-14-6, Highest Rs. 58-0-6, Closing Rs. 58.

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## NATURAL UPWARD REACTION

### SHORT COVERING.

**MILL SHARES.** Bombay, April 26.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet at about yesterday's closing quotations and ruled steady on short covering. There is absence of any investment buying as the outlook on the mill strike still remains uncertain. To-day's covering was mainly influenced on strong undertone of raw cotton prices.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

In this section there was considerable covering and scattered buying in Tata Iron shares. There was some liquidation at the advance but prices again improved on renewed covering. The close was rather strong but it is doubtful whether there will be further support at higher prices. On the contrary we believe higher prices will attract further liquidation. The firmness of iron shares was reflected on other industrial shares. Hydros closed steady. There was some enquiry in Cement shares. Scindia shares found no support.

**FLUCTUATIONS:**

B. Dyeing 890—88|12, 95, 93|12—902|5.
Fazal 863|12—872|8.
Pearl 566|4—565—573|12.
Century 408|12—416|4.
India Cement 307|8—317|8—314|4—318|12.
Alcock 401|4—408|12—403|12—410.
Tata Hydros 1122|8—20, 27|8, 26—1130
Tata Iron Defd. 280—277|8, 90, 82|8—292|8.
Tata Ordinary 76—79|8—78—79|12.

**COTTON**

Bombay, April 26.

| Paid up. | Closing rates. |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahmed Advance | 370 |
| 100 Alliance | 30 |
| 50 Apollo | 6 |
| 500 Bombay Cotton | 312\|8 |
| 200 Bombay Dyeing | 902\|8 |
| 250 Bradbury | 225 |
| 100 Century | 415 |
| 100 Colaba Land | 127\|8 |
| 500 Central India Pt | 502\|8 |
| 100 Kurla | 165 |
| 100 Crescent | 168\|12 |
| 250 Curim. | 230 |
| 500 David | 260 |
| 250 Dawn | 580 |
| 200 Edward Sassoon | 101\|4 |
| 10 E D Sassoon | 0-12-6 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 16 |
| 150 Fazulbhoy | 872\|8 |
| 50 Finlay | 135 |
| 1000 F. Petit | 400 |
| 100 Globe | 30 |
| 100 Gokak | 116-4 |
| 100 Indian Bleaching | 285 |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 360 |
| 100 Jamshed Mfg. | 47\|8 |
| 300 Kastoorchand | 18\|8 |
| 100 Khatau | 85 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 243\|12 |
| 100 Luxmi Cotton | 6900xd |
| 100 Madhavrao Sed. | 7 |
| 100 Morarjee | 1850 |
| 500 Mathuradas | 50 |
| 1000 Maneckji Petit | 1600 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 81\|4 |
| 1000 Morarji | 1850 |
| 100 New Great | 277\|8 |
| 10 New City | 110 |
| 100 Pabaney | 263\|12 |
| 100 Pearl | 573\|12 |
| 100 Phoenix | 391\|4 |
| 250 Simplex | 170 |
| 100 Sholapur | 7.400 |
| 50 Swan | 135 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 501\|4 |
| 500 Tata Mill | 65 |
| 500 Vishnu Cotton | 2960 |
| **BANKS.** | |
| 127 Imperial | 1460 |
| 127 Imperial | 357-8 |
| 50 India | 91 |
| 20 Baroda | 92 |
| 25 Central | 26\|4 |
| 25 Eastern | 94\|8 |
| £12 1/2 National Bank | 4\|2 |
| **RAILWAYS.** | |
| 500 Ad. Prantej | 902-8 |
| Amritsar Patti | 138 |
| 1/Cen. Prov. Rly | 100\|8 |
| 100 Dhond Baramati | 100 |
| 100 Guzerat Rly. | 90 |
| 100 Hoshiarpur | 100 |
| 100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly. | 55 |
| 90 Mandra Bhon. | 78\|8 |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunj | 98 |
| 100 Sialkote | 103 |
| 100 Upper Sindh | 88\|9 |
| 100 Upper Sindh | 90 |
| 500 Tapty Valley | 712-8 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | |
| 1000 Ahmedabad Electric | 116 |
| 100 Andhra Valley | 760 |
| 100 Alcock | 410 |
| 125 Br. Burma | 838\|12 |
| 10 B. Burma No. 1 | 301\|4 |
| 10 Br. India Insurance | 8\|12 |
| 8 sh. Burma Pet. | 4\|11 |
| 100 B. Tramway | 147-8 |
| 50 B. Tramway | 68 |
| 100 Bombay Steam | 270 |
| 50 Bombay Telephone | 51 |
| 10 Bundi Cement | 23\|4 |
| 200 Indian Cement | 316\|14 |
| Central India Mining | 19 |
| £1 Eastern Chemical ordy. | 1\|8 |
| do 2 Do. Defd | 1 |
| 100 Katni Deferred | 850 |
| 100 Katni Ordinary | 237\|8 |
| 50 Oriental Life Ass. | 2150 |
| 10 Punjab P. Cement | 15\|4 |
| 10 Punjab P. Cement Pref. | 12-8 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 39-4 |
| 75 Tata Iron Defd. | 79\|12 |
| 20 Tata Iron Defd. | 292\|8 |
| 100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref. | 95-8 |
| 100 Tata Iron 1st Pref. | 138 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 1130 |
| 100 Tata Power Ord. | 560 |
| 100 Tata Power Pref. | 910 |
| 215 Scindia Steam | 14\|12 |
| **PREFERENCE SHARES.** | |
| 10 7-1\|2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement | 12-8 |
| 100 7-1\|2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref. | 138 |
| 100 7-1\|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. | 95-8 |
| 100 p.c. Hydro Pref. | 1050 |

**SECURITIES**

Bombay, April 26.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-8-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106|8|6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan. (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.
Forward Rates:—2nd May sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9 1945-55 Rs. 106/9
Tone of Market.—Quiet dull limited business.

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, April 26.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Toyo Mankwa | Kalol | 375 |
| 100 | Do. | Nagar | 322 |
| 100 | Do. | Amraoti | 344 |
| 100 | Do. | Bengal | 328 |
| 200 | Ital-India & Co. | Bengal | 325\|326 |
| 100 | Volkart Bros. | Nagar | 320 |
| 100 | Do. | Nandura | 343 |
| 100 | Do. | Broach | 395 |
| 100 | Do. | Myagaon | 396 |
| 200 | Japan T. & Co. | Nizamabad | 388 |
| 600 | Do. | Harda | 350\|357 |
| 500 | Do. | Khirakiya | 350\|357 |
| 100 | Do. | Murtizapur | 352 |
| 500 | Do. | Wun | 363\|364 |
| 200 | Do. | Jalna | 340\|341 |

**SUGAR MARKET REPORT.**

Bombay, April 26.

The markret has ruled steady to-day and prices both for Java Ready and Forward Sugar are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 15-10½ per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 10-9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Colinar, Rs. 10-8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March, Rs. 10-8 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April, Rs. 10-6½ per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June, Rs. 9-9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept., Rs. 9-8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec., Rs. 9-10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

**PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.**

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

MUKTSAR, April 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ready | 4/2, 4/3 |
| Wheat Har | 4/7 |
| Wheat assuj | 4/12/3 |
| Gram ready | 3/10, 3/12 |
| Gram Jeth | 3/10/9 |
| Gram assuj | 3/15/6 |
| Barley ready | 3/3, 3/4 |
| Barley Jeth | 3/4 |
| Barley assuj | 3/3 |
| Rapeseed ready | 7/8, 7/12 |
| Rapeseed Bisakh | 7/10 |
| Rapeseed Jeth | 7/11/6 |
| Rapeseed Bhadon | 8/1 |
| Gwara ready | 3/0/6 |

**NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.**

New York, April 25

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 487.56 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref. | 11115 |
| 500 | 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref. | 625 |
| 150 | 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref. | 138 |
| 560 | 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref. | 480 |
| 500 | 4-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref. | 300 |

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

# DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN BANKING FACILITIES

## WANTED A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY

## CONVERT IMPERIAL BANK INTO A RESERVE BANK

### HON. SIR P. SETHNA'S SUGGESTION

The Hon. Sir P. Sethna writes in the latest issue of the "Capital":—

The question of the development of Indian banking has of late been receiving increasing attention. A rich, full national life has various sides, including a high state of industrial and commercial development. The volume of India's internal and external trade is great, and it is bound to grow with the establishment of new industries and the development of existing ones. There is little doubt that India has a great industrial and commercial future before it and that being the case, it is but natural and right that the subject of Indian banking should receive careful and increasing attention from Indian politicians and industrial magnates. The problem is how to develop indigenous or swadeshi banking on the most approved modern lines, so that it may keep pace with the growing requirements of commerce and trade. India has to become national and self-contained in her system of banking, as in every other essential department of national life. How to make her so, that is the problem. This nationalisation of banking in India, like every other process of nationalisation, may arouse alarm in certain quarters. But if the matter is rightly viewed any such alarm will be absolutely groundless, as the realization of the ideal will take place as it ought to take place, with due regard for legitimate vested interests.

BANKING SURVEY.

There is no doubt that there is enormous scope for the development of Indian banking. What has been achieved so far is comparatively very little indeed and, as a writer in the "Economist" once pointed out, there are still approximately five hundred towns in India with populations of 10,000 and upwards which do not as yet enjoy, any modern banking facilities at all. The External Capital Committee observe in their report as follows:—

> "India possesses a vast store of dormant capital awaiting development, and in order to make this available for investment banking facilities must be increased and extended. The examination of the various technical measures suggested in the replies with this object in view, is outside the scope of the Committee, but we would emphasise the importance of a co-ordinated survey being undertaken at the earliest opportunity of the whole field of banking in India. This should be followed by a detailed examination by an expert committee or committees of the lines along which progress should be effected."

The first thing, therefore, is to make a thorough and careful survey of the existing state of banking in India. A consideration of the requisite measures to increase and extend banking facilities must necessarily be preceded by such a survey. And after the survey is made, we shall be better able to map out definite lines of progress.

In his very suggestive lecture on "Indian Banking and Monetary Problems" delivered to the Delhi University in 1925, Sir Basil Blackett envisaged India, not only as supplying her own capital requirements, but also as becoming a creditor country. "For a century, and more," he said, "India has been accustomed to rely mainly on external capital both for her Governmental capital expenditure and for the development of her industrial resources. To some it may seem fantastic, in view of this historic habit, to talk of India's not only supplying the whole of her own capital requirements but also becoming a lender of capital for the development of other countries. Yet, I firmly believe, that given the necessary development of banking and credit facilities an dgood will and readiness to profit by the counsel and assistance of European businessmen, the time is not very far distant when India will be doing both these things. India would seem by nature to be destined to be a creditor country, if only her people will it so."

INDIA MUST SUPPLY HER OWN CAPITAL.

There is a good deal of force in what Sir Basil Blackett has said, and we may well look forward to the realisation of the ideal that India should lend money to other countries for the development of their resources, but whether this goal is attained or not, it is certainly essential that she should supply her own capital requirements. It is in this way alone that she can be economically free, and at the same time able to develop her own national resources. The extension of banking facilities is thus necessary in the interests of India's economic development. Whatever may have been the merits or demerits of the Reserve Bank Bill which had to be dropped, whosoever may have been responsible for the strong opposition it had to encounter and for its ultimate withdrawal, there is now a consensus of opinion in this country that the failure of the implementing legislation for a Central Bank emphasises the necessity for an early and exhaustive survey into the whole field of banking in India. An extensive and scientific survey of banking conditions in the country formed one of the recommendations of the Currency Commission. That recommendation, be it remembered, was merely a reiteration of the suggestion made before by the Industrial Commission and the External Capital Committee for the extension of banking facilities in the country. Two years ago, at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India, I had suggested that Government should appoint a Committee to devise ways and means whereby indigenous banking may be greatly helped and people educated to adapt themselves to the system of modern banking. A resolution to that effect was also moved in the Central Legislature. Sir Basil Blackett was in sympathy with the idea, but in view of the prospects of establishing a Reserve Bank and also in view of the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission which were then eagerly awaited, it was decided, and decided rightly, that the appointment of such a Committee should be deferred. Now that the Reserve Bank Bill has been dropped and the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission will shortly be announced, and we may take it that one of its recommendations will be to take steps immediately to improve and extend credit facilities for the agriculturists, it is but right that Government should appoint at an early date a Committee to embark on the long-deferred survey of banking conditions in the country.

It is scarcely necessary to indicate what the composition of the Committee should be. After the bitter lesson learnt in connection with the Simon Commission, Government will no doubt take special care to see that Indians are strongly represented on the Committee. But we hope that in the selection of members, whether Indian or European, Government will exercise a wise discrimination with the single object of obtaining expert advice as to the best means of securing a close-knit banking organisation suited to the special needs of the country. To obtain the best expert advice on the question they should select men who have not only intimate knowledge of indigenous banking, particularly branch banking, but are also conversant with the working of the different types of banks in Europe and America, and also in Japan, particularly agricultural and industrial banks which supply credit to divers economic activities in different parts of the world.

POOR CREDIT FACILITIES.

The financial policy of a State and its monetary organisations are important contributory factors in the sum-total of a nation's prosperity. Such organisations develop in response to needs. It is the existence of different needs that accounts for the existing differences in the banking systems and financial organisatons in Great Britain and other parts of Europe and America. A close investigation into the needs of India in this respect should therefore be the first point of reference to the proposed Committee. Banking facilities are a "sine qua non" for the economic regeneration of the country. How woefully deficient such facilities are in this country, it is not necessary to examine in detail in this article. There is only one banking office for about six hundred thousand persons in India as compared with one office for four thousand in the United Kingdom. While there is one banking office to every 13 square miles in the United Kingdom, there is only one banking office to every 3,532 square miles in India. The deposits per head stand no comparison whatsoever, being 10s. to 15s. per head in India against £57 in the United Kingdom. Even after one makes due allowance for the varying density and needs and income of the population, one is struck with the gross inadequacy of banking facilities in this country. Even amongst the small number of banks that exist, there is lack of co-operation. Their operations are confined mostly to commercial banking and foreign exchange business. Their activity is directed mainly towards securing deposits for use at Presidency towns and other larger commercial centres. Branch banking presents most serious difficulties. Government imposed on the Imperial Bank the duty of opening a prescribed number of branches within a specified period. Instead of opening branches at places where there was no bank or where banking facilities were inadequate, the Imperial Bank in many cases went to centres where other banks had already established branches and thus with the Government Treasury funds at its disposal entered into what cannot but be regarded as unequal competition with those branches. This renders the problem of extension of banking facilities more and more difficult. The indigenous banks are, as can be readily understood, unable to meet the competition of the Imperial and the result is that local needs for accommodation are left to other agencies as before. No wonder, the rate of interest in the Indian Bazaars is as high as 10 to 12 per cent., while the Imperial Bank's Hundi rate varies between 3 and 7 per cent. The other day Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, a distinguished retired member of the Indian Civil Service and now connected with an Exchange Bank, observed that the part played by organised banking in the financial life of the people of India is inconsiderable when contrasted with that which is played by the private Indian Banker. There may be differences of opinion as to whether the contribution of organised banking towards the financing of internal trade may be regarded as quite inconsiderable. The endorsing shroff provides a link between the organised banks and the private bankers and through him the organised banks finance a fairly large portion of trade but there is no doubt that the share given by the banks is far smaller than one might expect under a system of banking fully organised and systematised. Mr. Gubbay's appeal that means should be devised for broadening the channel between the Bazaar and the Banks has not therefore been made a day too soon. It is time an enquiry is now set on foot as to the possibilities of quickening the contact between the two elements in the Indian banking system and thus bringing the indigenous system into line with modern joint-stock banking.

CENTRAL BANKING INSTITUTION.

The exchange business has been as yet practically the monopoly of foreign companies. To a certain extent they are able to control the foreign trade of the country. Constituted as they are, these English and Continental banks do not extend credit facilities to Indians as freely as they do to Europeans. The economic interests of India suffer. How to meet this difficulty, what place to give to these foreign banks in the Indian system of banking, are questions which should also be referred to the proposed Committee.

The need for agricultural and industrial banks and the types of institutions required for this country should be a further item of reference to the Committee. It will also be for the Committee to consider the question of starting Land Banks and Land Mortgage Banks. Between July and October there is a glut of money in the principal banking centres. This is also the time of the year when money is in demand for financing the agriculturists. Co-operative Credit Societies play an important part in this matter and how to secure the best means of co-operation between the different types of agricultural banks and the joint stock banks, it will be for the Committee to suggest.

By far the greatest need of the country is a Central Banking Institution. There is no bank in the country to which the other banks can look for succour in case of a crisis. The Imperial Bank as a banker's bank has failed. Government have forced upon it the desertion of such a function and the assumption of commercial banking by multiplying branches. The want of a central banking institution is, therefore, keenly felt to-day. The discussion on the defunct Bill for a Reserve Bank has cleared the atmosphere and it should not be difficult for the proposed Committee to indicate the lines on which a fresh Bill should be prepared irrespective of the considerations of the contract with the Imperial Bank which loomed large in the last Bill. Perhaps the best course will be to convert the Imperial Bank of India to a Reserve Bank which will avoid some of the difficulties so apparent during the recent controversy and will also do away with any unfair competition between it and other indigenous banks.

The banking inquiry will not be complete without an investigation into the causes of the recent failures of banks and the lessons to be drawn from those tragedies. Such an enquiry is essential to the co-ordination of the indigenous banking system with the modern banking system and the evolution of a well-developed and organised banking system for the country. It will also indicate whether the existing legislation governing banking institutions requires modification, and if so, in what directions.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

### LONDON PRODUCE.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £9/8/9
Castorseed, Bombay. —
Shipment sellers Apl/May £17/12/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18/17/6

### LINSEED.

London, April 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18/5/0
Shipment sellers May/June £18/5/0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18/12/6

### LINSEED OIL.

London, April 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Delivery paid Sept/Dec. 30/6-3/4
Delivery buyers Sept/Dec. 31/6

### LONDON METALS.

London, April 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, English Best Selected | £64-7/6 |
| Copper, Braziers | £47-3/4 |
| Yellow, Metal | £64-3/4 |
| Spelter, Hard Indian Brands | £21-7/8 |
| Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge | £13.1/8 |
| Tin, English Ingots | £231 |

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 25.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days, Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-1/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade, Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

### LONDON SILVER.

London, April 25.

Silver. Market is quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26-9/16 |
| Forward | 26-7/16 |

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 25.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality)
Spot 15-3/16

## SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 26.

Aungban, Reid, Rangoon.
Garmula, Jones, Rangoon.
Chakla, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.

Mirror, Jones, Suez.
Narkunda, Collyer, London.
Varsova, Chandler, Busreh.
Grange Park, Burns, Dunkirk.
Laconia, Ravasini, Trieste.
Zayani, Henricks, Jeddah.

LOADING.

April 26.

Steamer Maloja for London.
Steamer Kohinoor for Java.
Steamer Machail L. Embiricas for New York.

S S Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Aungban arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Garmula:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garmula arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Mirror:—The Eastern Telegraphic Co's cable ship Mirror will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Suez with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Grange Park:—The H M Mehta Co's steamer Grange Park will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

S S Laconia:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Laconia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with same bottom cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Narkunda:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Narkunda, 9424 tons, Captain R M M Collyer, arrived in harbour yesterday mid-night from London with the outward mails of the 12th instant, a general cargo and 70 passengers, and hence she will sail for Sydney, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers on the next day morning.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Maloja:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Maloja, 12830 tons, Captain Ohlson, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 5 p.m. from Sydney with mails, a general cargo and 70 passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Co's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain F J Henricks, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with 400 pilgrims.

### EXPORTS.

April 26.

S S Rajputana for London:—6 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Son; 4 cases cotton prints, 1 case C piece goods, 1 bundle carpets, 25 cases bristles, Cox and King Ltd; 13 bundles carpets, H A Aminoff; 300 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Marseilles:—500 cwts groundnuts, M Bhuta and Co.

S S Assyria for Liverpool:—159 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 14 bales silk waste, Cox and King Ltd; 75 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 1800 cwts rice dust, 15400 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 6600 cwts linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamed; 2996 cwts linseed oil cakes, New Mofussil

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

For New York:—126 bales carpets, 2 bales woollen rugs, Cox and King Ltd.

For Glasgow:—13000 cwts linseed oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 990 cwts massoor, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, S Paramanand; 50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 4400 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 6600 cwts linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamed.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26th April 1928:

Barometer (corrected at 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.843 inches (.001 above normal).
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.746 inches (.013 above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.025 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.6 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.5 degrees (1.2 above normal).
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 77.8 (0.6 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 64 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.-E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 146 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

# AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION.

## CROP OUTLOOK DECIDEDLY UNFAVOURABLE

### 18 CENTS BEARS ARE NOW 20 CENTS BULLS.

The Following weekly report issued by Messrs. Vurdman an Co. on the 26th inst. shows that the outlook of the new American Cotton crop is decidely unfavourable:—

AMERICA:—Since we wrote last, prices of American cotton have reached another new high level, establishing a nett rise of 64 points in New July contract due to unfavourable weather and strong position of old crop months.

The weather has been unfavourable on account of heavy rains in Arkansas and Oklahoma delaying plantation.

Complaints of too wet weather which hitherto came from the Eastern Belt, have now extended its area in the Central Belt and it appears that about two-thirds of the cotton crop is passing through some anxiety. No doubt, a favourable turn of weather, may help considerably but not without some adverse effects as excessive moisture will prevent the tape root to go deep in the land, with a result that plants may be weak to resist unfavourable turns of excessive rains or high temperatures.

The underlying strength of the old crop months is now generally realised and Bears of 18 cents are becoming Bulls at 20 cents influenced by unfavourable weekly weather report and damage by floods.

The market is becoming active with outside speculative activities and rise in cotton especially at this time is believed undesirable as acreage may be increased; yet we venture to mention that present rise, though helped to extent by speculators, is absolutely bona-fide as prices of Corn and Wheat have also firmed up and fears entertained by bearishly disposed operators will find little or no ground for any additional increase in the acreage.

Much of the long interest around 20 cents was liquidated particularly by weak interests in hopes of replacing at lower prices, but in the absence of important reaction they are now forced to buy scale up.

We see no reason to change our bullish opinion however, we do believe that any improvement in weather may cause a sharp decline and advise taking advantage of such recessions to buy.

Bombay:—The mill strike took a serious form and did away with slight bullish-ness which existed in some quarters, however, as anticipated in our past reports, firmness of American Cotton, helped Broach July/August contract to improve Rs. 5/8/0 over the week which is quoted to-day at Rs. 382.

Locally prices are reluctantly following the firmness of American Cotton and although there is some improvement in the export demand, the speculative interests are completely overtaken by bearish ideas based of fictitious statistics of local stock. It is true that the local stock has swelled to a large figure, but considering the tenderable quality, the situation of the contract market remains as bullish as ever. Indifference shown towards the fundamentals of the market is bound to cost those who ignore and refuse to go on merits. Large stradile business is awaiting by strong interests between Indian and American Cottons. We hear of unusually large freight booked for May shipments and is estimated to decrease local stocks somewhere between three and four lakhs of bales.

Bearish clouds have gathered together around cotton markets, but we believe that most of them are discounted and expect strong markets with few sellers.

## WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 26.

(Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.)

Since we wrote our report a week ago the nett changes in the American Future markets have been as follows:—

| | May | July | Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York 18/4/28 | 20.02 | 19.90 | 19.53 |
| Do. 25/4/28 | 20.80 | 20.54 | 20.13 |
| | +.78 | +.64 | +.63 |
| Liverpool 18/4/28 | 10.63 | 10.55 | 10.30 |
| Do. 25/4/28 | 10.81 | 10.73 | 10.45 |
| | +.18 | +.18 | +.15 |

Weather reports have continued unfavourable. There has been too much rain, low temperatures have interfered with germination and cables inform us that as a result of the cold weather much replantingg will have to be done. There is no doubt now that this year's crop has got off to a poor and a late start and if this has to be recovered better than average weather will be necessary during the next few weeks. A late crop does not always mean a short crop, but it means that the plants will be exposed to more danger in the way of boll weevil during the Summer and killing frosts in the Autumn. Consequently we can expect greater than usual activity among the crop killers. In the meantime we have had no reliable information regarding the extent of the acreage increase but this we should imagine will now be larger than was at one time anticipated. From now on the market will be very much of a weather affair and in view of the fact that the carryover has been eaten into to the extent of about 3 million bales since last year violent fluctuations can be expected. Higher prices are probable but in view of the fact that most bears must now have been scared off caution will be necessary.

Over the week local contract prices have advanced about Rs. 7 per candy and a further widening in the parity between Indian and American prices has resulted. The heaviness of the local cotton position has been aggravated by the Strike. Practically all Mills in Bombay are now idle and at the moment there appears to be no chance of an early settlement of the dispute. Stocks have still further increased but the better parity is now bringing a somewhat large enquiry from exporters and the demand we think ought now to increase. Prices here will be largely affected by the movement in America but we do not think our market could follow an advance to the full extent as every small increase in price will find more actual cotton for sale.

### CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd instant:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation 1,85,11,42; Reserve—coin and bullion: In India: Silver coin 96,95,31; Gold coin and bullion 29,76,33; Silver bullion under coinage 7,66,79; In England: Gold coin and bullion nil; Silver bullion nil; In His Majesty's Dominions: Gold coin and bullion nil; In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions: Gold coin and bullion nil; Silver bullion nil; Securities (purchase price): In India 37,95,92; In England 3,77,07; Internal Bills of Exchange 9,00,00.

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 26.

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat ... | 6,852 |
| Linseed ... | 17,897 |
| Rape, Rai and Musterdseeds ... | 1,369 |
| Gingellyseeds ... | 1,955 |
| Poppyseed ... | 283 |
| Groundnuts ... | 18,233 |
| Castorseed ... | 19,840 |
| Rice ... | 80,074 |
| Myrabollams ... | 3,391 |
| Cottonseed ... | 27,281 |
| Mowraseed ... | 246 |
| Gram ... | 4,771 |
| Jowar ... | 9,658 |
| Barley ... | 926 |
| Bajree ... | 523 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal ... | 997 |

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of A. & C. | £21 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) | £129.1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £9.1/2 |
| National Bank | £52.3/4 |
| Eastern Bank | £7-1/8 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | £90-5/8 |
| Conversion Loan | £77-5/8 |
| Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. | £103 |
| Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. | £56 |
| Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan | £61 |
| Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan | £74 |
| Consols | £56-1/2 |
| War Loan 5 p.c. | £103 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | £93-5/8 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin on London | 20.40-1/2 |
| T T Amsterdam on London | 12.11-1/4 |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.95 |
| T T Madrid on London | 20.26 |
| T T Milan on London | 92.68 |
| T T Berne on London | 25.33 |
| T T Paris on London | a 124.02 |
| T T London on Prague | 164.62 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, April 25.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4-4.11

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 25.

Razario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Afloat paid 51/6
Barletta Russo, per 63.1/2 lb.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May 50/3
Wheat, South Australian—
Shipment paid May 54/9
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, New crop.
Shipment sellers May/June 54/6

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 25.

Java Sugar, Fine, White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
July Sept. per cwt 14/2.1/24
Oct Dec. per cwt 14/3.3/4
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt 14/2-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt 14/3-1/2

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Rio-bed, lb Spot 0/8-1/8 sellers.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

St. Teresa's High School, Prize Distribution, Sir C. J. Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

Exmn. Results of Final M.B.B.S., Part I (New Regulations); Final M.B.B.S. Part II (New Regulations) and Final M.B.B.S. (Old Regulations), University Hall 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 28.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Ordinary quarterly general meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 3 p.m.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

### SRI VANI VILASA SABHA.

The members of Sri Vani Vilasa Sabha will stage "Kovilan Charitram" in Tamil at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 6th May, 1928, at the Damodar Thackeasey Hall, Parel.

### ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSN.

It is hereby notified that the name of Mr. R. T. Muthuswamy Chettiar of Vijiyapuram, Tiruppur, has been removed from the list of certified khaddar producers.

### G.I.P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of Kalyan workers will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. near Kalyan Station, when resolutions regarding the following will be adopted.

(1) Leave with full pay, (2) Increase in pay and (3) House rent or quarters.

### LATE RAMANBHAI NILKANTH.

Under the auspices of Shri Gujarat Mandal, a public meeting to express heartfelt condolence at the sad death of the late Mr. Ramanbhai Nilkanth will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 6 p.m.. Nayamurti Krishnalal M. Jhaveri will preside.

### SRI RAMA NAVAMI MAHOTSAVAM.

In connection with the above Utsavam there will be an Upanyasam in Tamil on "Sri Rama Avataram" by Sriman Vijayaraghavachariar, M.A., from 5 to 6 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday) and a musical entertainment by Mr. Ramana Iyer from 5 to 7 p.m. on Sunday, the 29th instant at C-9-10, B. I. T. Old Cottages, Matunga (G.I.P. Ry.)

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 21st instant arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

The Clan line S.S. "Haggersgate" left Liverpool in the morning of 25th inst.

### TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Talk "London Fashions by Mail" by Evelyn Russell.

6-40 p.m. Indian Programme: Sherif Khan—Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m. Interval.

9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m. "Our London Letter" by Evelyn Russell.

9-30 p.m. The Neapolitan Quartet: Lawrence Martinelli. Edward Dazely. Fred Hennon. E. Colonna. In Music Grave and Gay.

9-45 p.m. Dance Music: The Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Musical Director: Mr. Harold Elmes.

God Save the King-Emperor.

## MAHATMAJI'S PHOTO TO BE UNVEILED

### HOSHANGABAD DT. COUNCIL'S DECISION

A Correspondent writes:—

The District Council, hoshangabad, has passed a resolution for putting up the Photo of Mahatama Gandhi in the Council Hall. Accordingly the unveiling ceremony of the Photograph will be performed on the 1st of May at 5 p.m. by the Hon'ble Mr. Raghuvendra Rao Minister of Education Central Provinces who has kindly agreed to come down from Pachmarhi for the purpose. This is probably the first occasion in the Central Provinces when a local body has officially put up Mahatmaji's Photo. It is anticipated that a great impetus will be given to the khadi movement in the District now that the leaders of the District are associating themselves with Mahatamaji's ideals. The District Council has already associated itself with a complete boycott of the Simon Commission.

Nothing except the mint can make money without advertising.

*GLADSTONE.*

# NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

### GOVT. PROPOSALS ACCEPTED

### FINAL STAGE OF THE DEBATE.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday by a large majority agreed to the arrangement proposed by the Government in regard to the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner. At the previous meetings Mr. J. B. Bomar Behram moved a proportion approving of the arrangement proposed by the Government which was that Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., be appointed Municipal Commissioner from the 1st of April, 1928, and pending his return from leave in December 1928 Mr. H. B. Clayton, the present incumbent should continue to act for him. There were three amendments against this proposition. The first was from Dr. J. N. Choksy asking the Law, Procedure and Rules Committee to draft a representation for submission to the Government informing them that the corporation did not approve of the appointment of a Government official as municipal commissioner and enquiring whether the Government would be prepared to appoint that gentlemen whose name might be suggested to them by the corporation.

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved the second amendment requesting the president to inform the Government that the corporation did not approve of the arrangement proposed by the Government regarding the appointment of Mr. H. B. Clayton pending Mr. Dalal's return from leave and that they should appoint some one who would be able to take up duties of commissioner directly Mr. Clayton's term expired. Dr. A. G. Viegas moved the third amendment omitting the last clause of Mr. Horniman's amendment and substituting a special committee with a request to report by the end of the current month as to the lines on which the Corporation should reply to the letter of the Government

OBJECTION TO GOVT. PROPOSAL.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai resuming the debate welcomed the idea of Government to consult the corporation with regard to the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner but he objected to Government's proposal to reappoint Mr. Clayton pending Mr. Dalal's return from leave. He did not think that Mr. Dalal was the only efficient and fit person in the Government service to hold the post of the municipal commissioner.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla supported the proposition and pointed out the experience of Mr. Clayton as Municipal Commissioner and said his services would be very valuable to the corporation for administrative purposes. He incidentally referred to his private conversation with His Excellency the Governor who had a very high opinion of the atilities of Mr. Dalal and said they should be thankful to Government for appointing Mr. Dalal as Municipal Commissioner who was one of the best men in government service.

INSULT TO CORPORATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta paid high compliments to the abilities of Mr. Dalal but at the same time did not agree with the arrangement proposed by the Government which he characterised as illegal. The simplest thing for Government was to appoint Mr. Clayton for three years and then to appoint Mr. Dalal when Mr. Clayton went on leave. The arrangement inflicted a wrong on Mr. Kirpalani who had proved an efficient municipal commissioner and yet was not appointed as permanent commissioner, an insult to the corporation and also a wrong to Mr. Clayton, who was not appointed straightaway for a further period of three years.

Mr. H. P. Mody pointed out that the Government would have appointed Mr Dalal without consulting the Corporation. It was no insult or injury to the interests of the corporation because Mr. Dalal was appointed. He pointed out that it was Mr. Clayton who had worked hard since 1923 to democratise the corporation and they should not forget his services.

Thee amendments were then put to vote and were declared lost by a large majority and the proposition was carried amidst shouts of shame of some councillors.

The corporation then adjourned till Monday.

## PROBATION OF CANDIDATES FOR I. C. S. EXAM.

### NEW AMENDMENT TO REGULATIONS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A recent amendment to the regulations for the probation of candidates selected for the Indian Civil Service states that a candidate who fails to satisfy the Civil Service Commissoners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected unless the Secretary of State in Council shall, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, allow him to sit for re-examination in the subject or subjects in which he failed. In general a candidate who is allowed re-examination will be required to forfeit the whole or part of the final instalment of his allowance, but if it appears to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that his failure to pass the examination was due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond his control such forfeit of his allowance will not be required.

# DISASTROUS FIRE IN NAVSARI BUILDINGS.

## VERNON STUDIO DESTROYED

## DAMAGE OF ONE LAKH OF RUPEES.

A disastrous fire broke out on Thursday morning in Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay resulting in the total destruction of the studio belonging to Messrs. Vernon and Co. Photographers. The fire originated on the top floor occupied by the Vernon's studio at about 8-40 a.m. In a few minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames and the Fort Fire Engine which is in a building just opposite immediately came to the scene. The difficulty was however to take the water hose on the top floor which was very high. In a few minutes fire engines from Carnac Bunder, Bhuleshwar, Byculla and Mandvi also came to the scene but the studio having stored inflammable articles like photographic materials the best efforts of the fire brigade could not save it from being gutted. The roof came with a crash and the third floor was considerably damaged which was occupied by the family of the late Mr. J. M. Cursetji. The fire was brought under control at about noon. It is reported that the studio was not insured. The cause of fire is not ascertained, but the damage together with the building is estimated at about a lac of rupees.

"Chronicle" Photo.
**The studio of Vernon and Co., Photo graphers in Navsari Building, Fort, was burnt down by a disastrous fire on Thursday morning. The above photo shows the burning part of the building.**

# HIGH COURT.

### MERCHANTS' BANK'S FINANCIAL POSITION

### WINDING UP PETITION ADJOURNED.

Before the Justice Mirza at the High Court on Thursday afternoon, came up the matter of the Bombay Merchants' Bank on an application made by one of its shareholders for winding up the Bank. On the last occasion, Mr. Justice Davar made an ex-parte order appointing a provisional liquidator with the result that the Bank suspended business.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who appeared for the Bank asked for two months time within which they hoped to bring about an amicable settlement between the Directors and the shareholders.

Mr. N. N. Engineer supported Sir Chimanlal in his application for extension of time on behalf of several creditors.

Mr. Jinnah for the petitioner opposed the proposed adjournment of the hearing. According to his client the position of the Bank was such that it really could not be carried on any further. What he understood the Bank wanted to do was to put forward a scheme of reconstruction. The question before his Lordship was whether in the present case he was going to hang up the affairs of the Bank till the scheme of reconstruction was placed before the creditors.

FINANCIAL POSITION

As regards the financial position of the Bank, Mr. Jinnah stated that one of the directors was indebted to the Bank to the extent of Rs. 9 lakhs. The assets of the company were shown as Rs. 16 lakhs against which the liabilities of the company were shown as Rs. 16 lakhs. Out of the assets Rs. 15 lakhs were shown as debts due to the company.

Sir Chimanal Setalwad said that a provisional liquidator had been appointed to manage the affairs of the company and therefore no useful purpose would be saved by hurrying the matter.

His Lordship observed that that the parties vitally concerned in the affairs wanted time to fully consider their position.

Mr. Jinnah: I submit that the company should be wound up as early as possible.

His Lordship observed that the matter was not so urgent that it should be taken up during the vacation sittings of the High Court. He therefore adjourned the case to the first chamber day after the vacation.

Broken plaster may be patched with the hard plaster known to the trade as Keene's cement, obtainable through any builders' merchant.

## A CARELESS BUS DRIVER

### FINED RS. 150.

How on alighting from a tramcar two Goan Christians were nearly jammed between the former and a running Motor Bus on the Girgaum Road on March 19, was told before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court when Jodhsing Harising, a B. E. S. T. Company's Bus driver was fined Rs. 150 on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

John D'Silva and C. C. Fernandez who were in a tramcar which was proceeding from Girgaum towards Dhobi Talao alighted near the Chira Bazar Stopping Station. Hardly had they gone a few steps across the road when a motor bus driven by the accused suddenly came from behind and would have knocked them down had they not stepped back and flattened themselves against the tramcar. They were nearly jammed between the Tram and the Motor Bus and the first complainant received slight injuries "I cried at the top of my voice to stop the bus. The driver did not even sound the horn neither did he stop" this was the allegation of the complainant.

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

A plea that the driver did sound the horn and that the complainants were absent minded was put forward on behalf of the defence. It was further contended that it was the duty of passengers to look back and see if a vehicle was coming from behind when alighting from tram cars.

On evidence the Magistrate found the accused guilty of rash driving and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default suffer 6 weeks imprisonment. His Worship observed "It was the duty of the driver to drive cautiously, carefully and slowly and to look ahead if there were passengers alighting from the tram car."

## THEFT OF A GOLD BAR

### JAIL BIRD GETS ONE YEAR'S R. I.

Lala Mahllari, a jail bird, with four convictions to his credit, was arrested red-handed on Wednesday morning while in the act of carrying away a gold bar valued at Rs. 23,000 near the Mercantile Bank, Bombay.

The bar disappeared from the passage in front of the counter at the Bank in the brief space of time when the man in charge of it had gone to place three other bars in a gharry which was standing just in front of the Bank.

STORY OF PROSECUTION.

It appears that Mr. A. C. Shah a clerk in the firm of Raichand Motichand and Company, Gold Merchants purchased four bars of gold valued each at Rs. 23,000 and then proceeded to the P. and O. Banking Corporation where he purchased two more. He lodged all the six bars in the Mercantile Bank in the charge of Rajanarayen another employee of the firm and went to the National Bank. Rajanarayen, in the meantime sent for a gharry in order to take the bars to his office.

HOW THE BAR DISAPPEARED.

The gharry stopped in front of the Bank and Rajanaryen with the assistance of others removed three of the bars in the gharry. He was shocked to see on his return that one of the bars was missing; on looking around he saw the accused stealthily walking with something covered in a piece of cloth on his shoulder. He approached him and discovered that it was the missing bar of gold and arrested the accused.

THE SENTENCE.

Placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the accused pleaded guilty to the charge of theft and was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

## KNOCKED DOWN BY VICTORIA

### CHRISTIAN GIRL'S FATE.

Sylistia Dias aged about five years was walking along Sleater Road on Wednesday when she was knocked down by a private victoria driven by Dolat Govind. The girl sustained fracture of the skull and died soon after the accident. The Corner's jury returned a verdict of death by rash and negligent driving of the driver Dolat Govind.

## AGA POURE-DAVOUD GOES TO GERMANY

### PARSIS PRESENT ADDRESS AND PURSE

Under the joint auspices of the Irani Zoroastrian Anjuman the Iran League, the Zoroastrian Jashan Committee and the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, a meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidency of Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, to wish "bon voyage" to Aga Poure-Davoud who is shortly proceeding to Germany and to present him with an address and purse.

Sir Phiroze, in introducing the guest of the evening, said Aga Poure-Davoud is a great Persian scholar who had translated the Gathas, the most sacred section of Avestic literature, into Persian. It was a happy sign of the times that scholars like him were devoting so much attention to Zoroastrianism.

Dr. D. N. Patel then sung a specially composed song of good wishes to the guest.

Mr. Behramgore Anklesaria paid a tribute to the Aga and said he (the Aga) had been to Germany to study medicine but he left it off and preferred the study of Zoroastrianism under well-known Professors and scholars.

Prof. Erach J. Taraporewala wished the Aga a safe journey and long life and prosperity. He dwelt on the importance of the study of Zoroastrianism by a non-Parsi if the Aga when he went to Persia would explain to the Persians the beauty and purity of Zoroastrianism.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal said the Aga was teaching the modern and awakened Persia what Zoroastrianism meant. His service in that direction was great and he hoped there would arise many Persians like Aga Poure-Davoud to contribute their mite in the glory and prosperity of Iran.

An Irani then addressed the gathering in Persian and thanked the Aga on behalf of the Iranis in Bombay for his invaluable services.

Sir Pheroze then read out the address in the course of which it was stated:—

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

"It gives us sincere pleasure whilst bidding you farewell to give expression to our feelings of love and gratitude for all that you have been good enough to do, all these years, for our beloved land Iran in general, and our Zoroastrian community in particular.

In you we have had before our eyes a real and striking embodiment of that spirit of "Irani-Nav" (New Iran) that has sprung up with such avidity and strength in our ancient Motherland. In your poems and in your life we witness a noteworthy presentation of that spirit of Freedom and Patriotism that is pervading Iran of glorious memory and is manifesting vigorously in the hearts of her cultured and enlightened children like yourself.

"We recall with pleasure and gratitude, the noble work you have been doing to foster the new Iranian spirit, ever since it took visible birth with the framing of the new constitution of Persia in 1906, the coming of a new age has always been heralded by the bards and the singers of the age, and yours has been a sweet and powerful voice in the proclamation and fostering of that most welcome spirit of Freedom and Patriotism that has been sweeping through the length and the breadth of Iran.

We trust you will be good enough to accept the purse which, the Hon. Mr. Dinshaw F. Mulla, C.I.E., and your numerous Parsi friends and admirers are offering you, as a humble token of our love for you and our appreciation of your great work."

A purse of Rs. 5,000 was then presented to the Aga, also three silver vases and one gold medal.

LOVE OF ZOROASTRIANISM.

Aga Poure Davoud then replied to the address in suitable terms, and said that he was attracted to the study of Zorpastrian by the promptings of natural feelings to it. He had left off the studies of law and medicine and taken to it with vigour. He was going to prosecute further studies in Zoroastrianism under guidance of Prof. Bartholomae.

Mr. Dinshaw Irani translated the speech which was delivered in Persian. After the President was thanked the gathering dispersed after rendering a few pieces of select music.

## THE OIL INQUIRY

### TARIFF BOARD'S SURPRISING ANNOUNCEMENT

### DEVIATION FROM ORDINARY PROCEDURE

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary to the Tariff Board on oil industry by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay:—

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the press communique issued by the Tariff Board recently with regard to the inquiry regarding oil. My Committee regret that the time given to the different interests to represent their case is too short. Th communique was published on 11th April and the different interests are asked to sumbit their case so as to reach the Tariff Board on or before the 24th instant. This means that the representation should be posted on or about the 17th instant, as it takes about a we for letters to reach Burma. There is thus left a period of 4 days wherein to consider such a very important matter, to come to definite conclusions regarding it, to draft a representation and to send it on to the proper quarters. My Committee, therefore, beg to request you to be good enough to extend the time given to the different interests for submitting their case. It may be mentioned that my Committee are also approaching the Government of India for extending the period of inquiry. Such an extension of time is also necessary to enable the oil companies to submit exact figures regarding cost of production, which, in the opinion of my Committee, form an essential material for such an inquiry.

My Committee are meeting the Hon. Sir George Rainy, Member for Commerce, on the 23rd instant and as it is expected that some of the important aspects of the oil problem will be discussed with him, they will not like to submit their views, even if they had time to formulate them, before such an interview.

DEVIATION FORM ORDINARY PROCEDURE.

The procedure adopted generally by the Tariff Board up to this time was that the parties at whose instance the inquiry was instituted were asked to submit their case first. Their case was afterwards published for the information of the general public to enable them to put forward their views. There is no such opportunity given here to the general consumers and to the general public represented by Chambers of Commerce as there is no provision made for publishing the case of the oil companies. The Tariff Board cannot be unaware that, just as there are the oil interests to be looked into, there are also the interests of the consumers who would stand to loose or gain immensely, according as the issue is decided one way or the other. My Committee, therefore, beg to urge strongly that the whole case of the oil companies should be published for general information which would enable my Committee and other cognate bodies to send their views to the Tariff Board.

DISCOURAGING ORAL EVIDENCE.

It is from this point of view also that my Committee are surprised at the announcement made by the Tariff Board that if any witnesses are to be examined at all, they will be called at Maymyo. This is tantamount to discouraging entirely any oral evidence on the part of the consuming public, as it is not likely that witnesses would go to such a long distance for their oral evidence to substantiate their case. My Committee beg, therefore, to urge that arrangements should be made for the inclusion of 2 or 3 principal cities in India in the itinerary of the Tariff Board.

In conclusion my Committee hope that due consideration will be given to all these suggestions and arrangements will be made to accept them.

## FATAL MOTOR LORRY ACCIDENT

### VICTIM ABANDONED

While Jaykaram aged Hindu was crossing the Reay Road on Wednesday evening he was knocked down by a motor lorry. The driver of another lorry No. 1203 who happened to be on the spot at the time removed the injured the man to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission. The driver of the first lorry after the accident drove away leaving the unfortunate man to his fate and he has not been traced yet.

The police are making enquiries.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

### JULY.

**NEW YORK.**

| | April 26. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 20.54 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 20.82 |
| Difference | plus .28 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 20.85 |
| Difference | plus .31 |

**LIVERPOOL.**

| | April 26. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.73 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.86 |
| Difference | plus .13 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.97 |
| Difference | plus .22 |
| Broach Expectation | 389 |

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
USE
ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
*a Remedy that in*
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va
( Purna Chandrodaya )
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj
Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya, Makardhwaj
( Bhaishajya Ratnavali Bhwa. )
( Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and
Chandrodaya Anupan )
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
*Have it from To-day*
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.,
SAYANI ROAD, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi
BOMBAY 2

LEXIN
CURES
Snake-Bites
ON INHALATION ONLY.
Re. 1 each. Dozen 10-8. Gross 108/-
SOLD BY CHEMISTS & BAZAAR.
P. BANERJI. MIHIJAM. E.I.R.

NAGINDAS &
MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX &
SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone - - - No. 22,560

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS
IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

*The Bombay Chronicle.*
FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1928.

# MAHARASHTRA'S OPPORTUNITY.

The holding of the 6th Session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference in Poona during the first week of May should provide Nationalists in Maharashtra an excellent opportunity of emphasizing the boycott of the Simon Commission and implementing this great decisive step on which all the political parties in the country are agreed, by suggesting concrete and practical proposals which will carry forward the national movement with energy and vigour. The Poona Session under the chairmanship of Srijut Subhas Chander Bose is sure to attract a very large number of Nationalists from all parts of Maharashtra. Mr. Bose has already indicated, by his persistent efforts to make the boycott of British cloth in Bengal a success, how much he believes in self-reliant activity in advancing the cause of nationalism. We are sure he will give Maharashtra and the whole country a spirited and courageous lead in his presidential address at Poona.

Provincial Conferences have a dual purpose to serve. They must deliberate on questions of All-India policy and consider how far the Congress programme in regard to these general issues is serving its purpose and they must also discuss questions of provincial importance. If in the former field the Poona Conference will have to discuss in what manner Maharashtra can best work out the policy chalked out by the Congress at its Madras Session, in the latter field it has quite a number of matters which vitally affect the prosperity of this Presidency to deal with. The land revenue policy of the Government of Bombay, their callous disregard in particular of the grievances of the agriculturists in Alibag and Bardoli and their continued flouting of the wishes of the Bombay Legislative Council in this matter should evoke strong protest at the Poona Conference. We are confident it will declare that in the circumstances the ryots have no alternative but to embark upon a policy of non-payment of the land tax. A cordial support to the Satyagraha movement on the part of the harassed ryots is expected from the Conference and we hope that it will not only accord such support, but initiate practical measures to strengthen the movement by giving it financial help through collections by a Committee it should appoint. There are many other provincial issues before the Conference but by far the most important is the excise policy of the Government of Bombay. The recent official pronouncement regarding this policy is an indication that the Government intend only to pay lip service to the cause of Prohibition. The Poona Conference must strongly protest against this and recommend as a vital item in the Congress programme the question of educating public opinion in Maharashtra in demanding complete prohibition by legislative means.

# ADMINISTRATION OF KASHMIR.

We have received from the authorities of the Kashmir State a "Note on the Jammu and Kashmir State", giving the most up-to-date facts and figures with regard to the administration of the State. We find from that Note that Kashmir possesses some unique features which deserve to be better known than they are. To the common man Kashmir is a land of beauty, of hills and dales, and loveliest lakes. But the State has several other notable features. In area it is the largest Indian State. It has an area of 84,000 square miles and a population of 33 lakhs. It is historically an independent State, having never been subjugated by the British East India Company or the Government that followed it. Its geographical position is of supreme strategic importance as it is a meeting place of three Empires, Britain, Russia and China. Its material resources are vast and varied. The forest wealth of the State is abundant and yields annually a revenue of 72 lakhs, being the largest share of the total revenue of two crores. The silk filature of Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. And gold, coal and sapphires are only a few of the mineral resources of the State. It is no wonder that the State has a big reserve and has no debt.

With such resources in a land noted for its salubrious climate, the possibilities under a wise administration are very great. It is sad to find, however, that only three out of a hundred persons in the State are literate. What can Nature's bounties avail when the people are not trained to make the best use of them? The fact is that till His late Highness Maharaja Shree Pratap Singhjee ascended the throne in 1885, the State had barely emerged from its mediaeval conditions. During his rule of forty years, however, he introduced several reforms, administrative and financial. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Shree Harisinghji is also taking great pains to bring up his State to modern standards and requirements. Though he is an absolute monarch, he rules with the advice of Ministers and spends all the resources of the State for the benefit of the people, reserving for the Civil List the modest sum of 12 lakhs out of a total revenue of over 2 crores. The Reign of Law is established in the State, the Judiciary is independent of the Executive, and only the other day we noticed how the Maharaja had created a full-fledged High Court with powers to try even revenue cases. He has for the present made a bare beginning with self-governing institutions in the shape of Municipalities and an annual Conference of representatives of each Tahsil in the State. But this Conference is merely a body for placing popular grievances before the Ruler. These representative institutions, however, have given a good account of themselves and have more than justified the claim for a more rapid extension of self-government in the State. It is the support of the People's Conference that enabled the Ruler to make a bold law penalising the marriage of girls under 14 years of age. It may possibly be urged by wiseacres that the educational backwardness of the State cannot justify a rapid extension of responsible government in the State. But that backwardness can be remedied by the State and Self-Government itself has been found in all countries to be the greatest incentive to popular education. The present expenditure on education in the State is only 15 lakhs out of a revenue of over 2 crores whereas Mysore spends Rs. 70 lakhs out of a revenue of 3 crores. The wonderful resources of Kashmir can be best exploited only by an educated people having an adequate share in their own government.

## POTENCY OF SATYAGRAHA.

The reports of the progress of Satyagraha in Bardoli which the local Publicity Officer is regularly issuing show abundantly what strenuous efforts Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and his co-workers are making to conduct the campaign in the true Satyagrahi spirit. The way the people of Kadod joined the campaign is at once a proof of the prevalence of that spirit and of its efficacy. The peasants of Kadod had not for some time joined the rest of the Taluka. But under instructions from leaders they were left alone unmolested. The peasants relented, apologised to Mr. Patel and begged of him to visit their village. Some of their distrustful neighbours suggested to Mr. Patel the need for exacting conditions from the Kadod Mahajan. But the faithful disciple of Mahatma Gandhi set his face against any conditions and persuaded all to receive the people of Kadod with open arms without any distrust. Note what followed next. The Kadod people in their zeal to make amends for their past remissness passed a resolution not to supply any provisions to the "Zabpti" Officer who had been posted there on special duty. Mr. Patel persuaded them to cancel that resolution and to supply all officers including the Collector with all the necessaries of life. "In a struggle based on truth and non-violence", he said, "we must not do anything by way of resentment which is calculated to provoke bitterness and ill-feeling. That is a sign of weakness. Our strength lies in cheerfully going through all sufferings that may be imposed upon us."

Mr. Patel warned the people against various attempts that may be made to divide and provoke them. But he said: "In spite of any provocation do nothing that would bring a slur on our movement which is based on the rock-bed of non-violence. Let them break open your locks, let them break open your doors, let them take away all belongings from your house if they can. Suffer it all smilingly." That is the voice of Mahatma Gandhi. We have enough faith in the leadership of Mr. Patel and the Bardoli people's appreciation of Mahatmaji's principles to feel convinced that the campaign will be conducted in an absolutely non-violent spirit. We have equal faith in the efficacy of such Satyagraha. It is the potency of Satyagraha that induced Bai Navazbai to refuse to pay up her revenue dues and that made the men and women of a village say at the end of a mass meeting that even if their bedding and bedstead were taken away in "Zabpti", they would gladly sleep in the lap of mother earth.

# POET POURE DAVOUD

## COMPLETES HIS MAIN TASK

(BY G. K. N.)

The poet Poure Davoud has nearly finished his mission; nearly, because it is expected the Parsis will continue to benefit by his handsomely remunerated services. He was invited to Bombay on the initiative of solicitor Mr. Dinshaw Irani, with the concurrence of others to translate the Zoroastrian "Gathas" into Persian. Subsequently, the scope of the work entrusted to him was extended. I do not know whether the translation of the "Yeshts" into Persian which is in the press will serve the religious purpose for which it is intended. The Yeshts represent a corrupt period of Zoroastrianism. The deities whom Zoroaster rose to dethrone appear there again and partly undo the mission of the prophet, depicting Zoroaster's Almighty God himself as doing homage to the repudiated godlings. Two instances of this at least are notorious in the Yesht. Poure Davoud, the Persian poet and literateur, has given us by the way many another work besides the translations. For those who love poetry not the least interesting is the "Purandokht Nameh." It is a collection of his Persian poems with their translation by Mr. Dinshaw Irani.

"This Divan" says Poure Davoud, "the poems wherein have been written in the various countries and cities of Asia and Europe, like Iran, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, Turkey, France, Germany, and India, during a period extending over 20 years, is a humble offering from me to my friends and acquaintances as a present brought from my distant travels."

**BRITAIN AND PERSIA.**

Mr. Irani has written a prefatory note, where in he says:—

"For the British nation, Modern Iran has another lesson, Iran yearns for freedom, for equality of status, for genuine and disinterested friendship. If British statesmanship were to be blessed with real foresight, if it can have a vision wider than the one limited by the instinct of those whom Napoleon had styled "shop-keepers", if the British nation can really rise to the heights of what is proverbially known as "British Traditions" not only would India still be its willing partner in the confederation of free nations known, in the absence of a better term, as the British Empire, but rising Iran would also be its genuine friend and ally in the East—a consummation devoutly to be wished for, a consummation pregnant with immeasureable good for the benefit of civilisation", most people will concur except in the rather common mistake of attributing the "shop-keepers" to Napoleon. As has been pointed out times without number the stigma was patented by Adam Smith.

The forty-eight poems in the volume range over a variety of subjects. The text and translation conveniently and attractively printed would serve those who would acquire the correct modern Persian idiom. The metre has been carefully noted at the foot of each poem. Being poetry, the contents must be scrutinised as such. In prose, for instance, it would not be quite in accordance with our conception of the religious history of Zoroastrian Persia to state as the poet puts it:—

"Through Zoroaster and 'from Mani', Iran has been the torch of heavenly light, full of reality and life."

Plurality of wives is considered the worst of sins by our Mussalman bard. There are many legends regarding the Khalifa Omar and the Sasanian price Hormuzan. Poure Davoud has versified the one after the Persian heart,—condemnatory of the conqueror of Persia.

**TOLERANT PERSIA.**

There may be difference of opinion on the utility of patronising the non-scientific productions of eminently erudite modern Persian Islamic savants like Poure Davoud. There can be none whatever on such books being an irrefutable evidence of the spirit of most welcome tolerance in to-day's Persia. That a born and believing Moslem should, equipped with adequate learning, interpret in a generous vein our abstruse holy hymns and that too in the light of Parsi tradition, taking the requisite advantage of unbiassed versions of all European authorities, would have been unthinkable under the Qajars. It is their own fault if the Parsis do not avail themselves of vigorous self-assertion of the awakened soul of Persia under Reza-shah Pahlavi along more of the immediately feasible lines thought out by the devoted labours of Mr. Dinshaw Irani.

# SEPARATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE.

## TURKEY'S SPLENDID LEAD.

"Turkey is on the forward march to the goal of a "Laique Republic" which should be free from all religious colour" writes the special correspondent of "Al-balagh" from Constantinople. "Though far advanced in comparison with other Islamic States and nations the Turkish State is yet in the preliminary stage of a far-reaching revolution that is yet to come and Kemal Pasha, with his colleagues, is busy preparing ground for the same. Only a few months before this historic decision of separation of Religion from State, Kemal Pasha spoke at length on this subject in a huge public meeting and expressed the opinion that time had arrived when the public opinion should be freed from the last grips of religion and that religion should become a matter between an individual and God. This was the first announcement of its kind from the responsible head of Government and the leader of modern Turkey. At that time public opinion was so divided that the party papers had to give different interpretations to explain away the revolutionary speech of Ghazi Kemal. But from that time a regular campaign began in favour of this change and finally the proposition was brought before the Assembly by no less a person than Ismat Pasha himself supported by one hundred and twenty deputies of the Assembly.

**RELIGION MATTER FOR INDIVIDUAL.**

Asad Bey, the Minister for Law and Justice argued that only an individual human being could possess a religion, a State could not be said to have this religion or that just as a Government as such could not perform Haj, prayers, etc. and could not be called "Alhajjato Daulat Afendi" (pilgrim Mr. Government). On such grounds it was recommended to the Assembly to remove from the Statute Book the section stating "Religion of Turkish Government is Islam." Then there was another section by which Turkish Government was made responsible to enforce religious observances on the subjects. It was argued against this section that it was no business of the members of Government to interfere in men's religion and in their method of observing the same. It is not possible to force every body to offer prayers and observe fast and it is not possible to make distinctions between those who observe fast and those who do not.

**NO PROSTITUTION OF RELIGION.**

After this some of the Deputies complained about the hardships of observing fast in summer season and specially for those who are on military duty and for those who have to work hard for their livelihood. Those who serve the religion by arms and by labour are better than those who roam about influencing public opinion in their favour by saying "Allah wants thus and the Prophet wants them to do thus." Then several Deputies refuted the charge of heresy and irreligiousness saying that by separation of religion from State they meant nothing but the protection of high position of religion from outside influences. It was in the interest and for the security and purity of religion that no Government should hold power over it and no politics should colour its purity. Conscience worked best when it was free and there was no wisdom or religiousness to enslave it by making religion subservient to a few members of Government. "We have not yet forgotten the wrong use of religions in the time of Caliphs and how religion was made a handy tool in carrying out nasty schemes of autocrats."

**ONLY A BEGINNING.**

The long and exhaustive articles that have appeared in Turkish press on this subject show that the present change is only a beginning of greater changes that are in store for the Tuurkish nation.

"Alahram," a leading Egyptian daily, commenting on the separation of religion from the State writes:—

"The Turkish Assembly agreed to remove from its Constitution the Sections No. 2 and 27 relating to religion and State and thus the Turkish nation has come face to face with the real revolution the first step of which was the removal of Caliphate. All Turkish papers are warmly supporting this change but nothing else could be expected from Turkish press because these papers are either official or semi-official. Freedom of press is only a name without reality. The party in power knew what happened in Kurdistan after the first revolution and therefore to avoid the repetition of the same and to stifle public opinion this party suppressed all papers of independent or opposite policy and thus made its position secure against any adverse criticism.

The unity of Ministers, Deputies and the journalists is no indication of the fact that the Turkish nation also agrees to those drastic steps but the plain truth is this that Kemal Pasha and his party are the only persons who like this change and this party is determined to demolish everything old and to welcome any change simply because it varies the order of things whatever the consequences may be."

# Notes of the Day.

**Bad Tactics.**

The shouting down of Dr. Stresemann at a meeting in Munich held to inaugurate the electoral campaign of the 'Peoples' Party does not mean that the agitation against his foreign policy is gathering volume. The German Foreign Minister was obliged to abandon his speech but the bad tactics of disturbing his oratory will only work ultimately in his favour. The Nationalist Party in Germany has steadily represented Dr. Stresemann as being ever ready to "sell" German self-respect for securing peaceful understanding with France and in Bavaria the Nationalists have obtained new allies in running down the present Government in the Bavarian Peoples' Party which is bitterly opposed to the educational policy of the Berlin Cabinet. The "Badische Presse" published recently a long memorandum issued by this Party in alliance with the Bavarian Nationalists denouncing the "middle class" politicians who are ruining the "true interests" of the country. Dr. Stresemann is regarded as the very apotheosis of the "middle class" politician.

**His Masters' Voice.**

The Free Press Beam Service has sent out a summary of a very nasty article contributed by the Maharaja of Burdwan to the "Evening News" of London under the caption, "What We in India Need." In that article the Maharaja has surpassed Lord Sydenham or Sir Michael O'Dwyer, nay, he has surpassed even himself. He fears that the Simon Commission may go too far and, therefore, gives the following warning to Parliament and the British public: "While Parliament and the British public would be wise to consider carefully the recommendation that the Commission makes regarding political reforms, it is important that they should realise that what is wanted is more workers in the field of social reform, education, medical relief and sanitary improvements to enable India to learn that modern civilisation does not simply mean ability to make forceful speeches in the English language in the Councils but also raising the standard of education and the character of the nation," etc., etc. He also fears that "further political advances may excite the brains and fan the vanity of the intelligentsia which the British built up in India." And so far as any transference of power to the people of Bengal is concerned, he says, "Now little is left to transfer without inviting chaos or disorder, and consequently the Commission will have to pay more attention to other details." All this is too silly to call for any comment. The Maharaja's own brains have been too much excited at the prospects of a Zamindar accustomed to live on a fat unearned increment having to accommodate himself to a half-starved democracy in Bengal. It is perhaps best to ignore a pliant instrument that only reproduces "His Masters' Voice."

**Princes and British India.**

The interview which Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has given to "New India" brings into relief an outstanding and most welcome feature of the Indian situation. Referring to the resolutions passed by the Indian Princes in their meeting in Bombay last week, Sir C. P. Ramaswami said he was convinced that most of the progressive rulers, while asserting their authority and treaty rights, were willing to liberalise their administration and co-operate with British India in evolving a federated Indian Constitution deliberating in common and deciding conjointly on matters of common concern. He drew pointed attention to the passing of the resolution in which the Princes express their sympathy with the political aspirations of British India. The Indian States and British India are, to use a memorable phrase, the two eyes of Mother India and co-operation and more co-operation between them is essential to the interests of each. There is no limit to the gain that each can secure by common endeavour based on perfect understanding regarding the protection of the legitimate rights of each other. Sir C. P. Ramaswami was right when he said that most Indian politicians were beat, not on hustling the British out of India but on attainment of Dominion status by India, though it is necessary to point out that "most" Indian politicians do not make a fetish of Dominion status and are determined not to remain "partners" of the Empire if such partnership is inconsistent with their national honour. His countrymen share his hope—though it is hoping against hope—that the statesmanship of the British Cabinet and the Viceroy would create that comradeship between Englishmen and Indians which was essential to the progress of India. Statesmanship apart, what is lacking on the part of the British Cabinet is the will to do the right and just thing by India—and there cannot be a way without the will.

**Aid To Released Prisoners.**

The public of Bombay will not fail to sympathise with the Bombay Released Prisoners' Aid Society in its hard task to do something for released prisoners. The work before the Society is stupendous, genuine workers are few and funds are proverbially short. The report of the Society for the year 1927 plaintively admits that some sort of relief could be given only to 417 persons during the year as against 563 in 1926. Permanent relief lies in employment of the released prisoners but only for 47 persons could any employment be found. The Society had also to reduce its staff for lack of funds with the result that since August 1927 there has been no representative of the Society working at the Police Courts. It is a pity, indeed, that the humanitarian work of setting half-broken men on their legs again should suffer for lack of funds. The Society is right in making at its annual meetings earnest appeals to Government and other public bodies and the public in general for more generous help. We would suggest that more sustained and organised efforts may well be made to collect funds with the aid of tried volunteers who need not necessarily be elevated to the position of members of the managing committee of the Society. The Committee may also include some persons who have not too many preoccupations.

# HOW SETTLEMENT IS POSSIBLE

## LABOUR LEADERS' CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS.

## A CALL TO GOVERNMENT

### EXODUS OF WORKERS TO VILLAGES.

All the mills in the City proper, excepting Colaba Land and Victoria, have been closed down and about 140,000 men have been thrown out of employment. The mill area presents a spectacle which mocks the reputation of Bombay as the premier industrial city in India. With so many mills closed and with so many of the workers out of employment, the problem that confronts the leaders of Labour is how to maintain the men who are now on strike. It is true that in all meetings emphasis is being laid that the workers should not idle away their time, but should take some kind of work which will enable them to keep body and soul together. Such of them as have lands in their villages have already realised that it is difficult to speculate as to when the strike will terminate. There has been a regular exodus of men to their villages, and the signs are indicative of the prospect of a grim struggle, unless of course the Government intervene to bring about a speedy settlement of the present unrest.

Joint consultations are being held between the two groups of Labour leaders. With a spirit of give and take on both sides, it is not impossible to evolve unity in action.

In the mean time Messrs. Joshi, Ginwala and Bakhale of the Textile Labour Union have issued a statement suggesting some constructive proposals which would, if put in action, allay the present strike.

### ALL MILLS EXCEPT THREE CLOSED

#### WILL GOVT. RISE TO THE OCCASION

The mill strikers are now watching with interest the deliberations of the Mill-owners' Association in regard to the situation raised by the strike. At a mass meeting of the strikers on Thursday morning at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi, they passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Nimbkar and resolved to follow him loyally in his negotiations with the millowners. Mr. Dange, another leader, went a step further and expressed his satisfaction that His Excellency the Governor was coming from Mahableshwar to Bombay back to study the strike situation with Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir. He said, however, that if Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir wanted to study the facts of the strikers' case, he should come to the mill area and mix with the strikers rather than call a handful of strikers to present their case in the shape of a deputation at the Secretariat.

There were several cases of stray disorder in the mill area which were quelled by the police promptly. The Imperial Mill, which was working all this time, was closed down on Thursday as some of the operatives were molested and assaulted by the strikers on Wednesday evening. Likewise some clerks and cleaners of the Elphinstone Mill were also threatened with assault if they went to work but the timely arrival of the police dispersed the hooligans.

On Thursday several mills were picketted and the cleaners and the mechanics were turned not to go to the mill premises. The residential quarters of the manager of Jacob Sassoon Mill also was stoned, but the police chased away the mischief-mongers before they did any serious harm. Some strikers went as far as Gamdevi to close the Victoria Mill but the police cleared away the pickets.

In the whole city, only three mills worked on Thursday, viz.:—(1) Colaba Land, (2) Framji Petit and (3) Victoria. Altogether about 132,000 workers are on strike.

Every day more than a thousand operatives leave for their villages instead of loitering in the mill area doing nothing.

### SOLIDARITY IN RANKS

#### ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESS

A largely attended meeting of the millworkers was held at the maidan opposite the Spring Mills, Naigaon Road, Dadar, on Thursday evening. Messrs. Jhabvala, Bradley, Alwe, Nimbkar and others addressed the meeting explaining the strike situation. All the speakers laid great emphasis on the need of maintaining perfect peace and not giving the slightest cause for any complaint of misbehaviour on the part of the workers. They pointed out that they had now reached a stage in their struggle for equity and justice, when they could not afford to keep divided counsels. For success of the present strike needed perfect unity in the ranks of the workers. They should have confidence in a body who would ventilate their grievances and get them redressed. They should not become susceptible to outside influences. Faith in the justice of their cause and solidarity among their ranks were the only guaranties of their success.

Before the meeting dispersed Messrs. Jhabvala and Bradley were garlanded by the workers in recognition of their services in the cause of Labour.

### HOW TO GET OVER THE CRISIS

#### REASONABLE REMEDIES SUGGESTED

Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C., N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., and R. R. Bakhale have issued the following third and the last instalment of their statement to the Press regarding the present industrial crisis in the Bombay Textile Industry:—

Thanks to indiscretion of the police in firing upon the workers on strike, a complete deadlock in the Bombay Textile industry has been effected. Indeed the police have achieved in a day what others could not achieve in a week.

TYPICAL CASE OF WAGE-CUT.

We give below one more typical case of how the workers' wages are tampered with. We have a case of a jobber—and this case is applicable to most of the weaving jobbers of that mill—who used to get Re. 0-8-6 per 100 lbs. of cloth produced by his workers. His wages including the allowance amounted to Rs. 140; but he was first offered Rs. 90-4-0 only and then Rs. 100. He thus lost Rs. 40! The case was represented to the manager and the Agents replied on his behalf. After pointing out that the looms in those jobbers' department were running entirely on Khadi and other grey cloth, the Agents said that "it would be manifestly unfair to pay these men at the same rate per hundred pounds as is paid to the line jobbers in the large shed who are mostly on fancy cloths." In such a case the different rates should have been fixed for fancy and other jobbers; but "one cannot", says the Agents, "equally assort the cloth among each jobber as the looms are an old lot of varying widths." In other words, the Agents do not mind the workers suffering even though they cannot be held responsible for the lay-out of the mill machinery. But the sting is in the tail. "It appears", concludes the Agents, "that the Manager has been in the habit of equalising and averaging the jobbers' pay. Some jobbers have received less than their calculated pay while on the other hand 'more' jobbers have had their calculated pay increased. It seems a very unconventional way of doing things I must admit; but apparently it has worked out justly, otherwise other of the jobbers would have complained."

AGENTS' STATEMENT NOT BORNE OUT.

The enquiries made by the Bombay Textile Labour Union did not bear out the Agents' statement that "more jobbers have had their calculated pay increased"—a statement based on the information of the Manager; and the Union knows it as a matter of fact that the other jobbers did complain, but did not carry the matter to a breaking point for fear of victimization. This arbitrary method of calculating wages is not confined to the jobbers alone; it is freely used in fixing the rates of the weavers in that mill. There is absolutely no method for fixing the wages and there is ample room for favouritism. The managers of this type are to a great extent responsible for increasing the workers' bitterness against the mill-owners and are a menace to the industry and the workers.

THE REMEDIES.

Now what are the remedies to get over the present crisis and restore the normal conditions? The first and foremost thing that must be done is to regain the confidence of the workers which the employers have completely forfeited and remove their bitterness against the owners; and the best way to do this is, in our opinion, to restore the cuts, either

(Continued on page 8.)

### DR. TAGORE AND MR. ANDREWS

#### TO LEAVE FOR EUROPEAN TOUR IN MAY

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore accompanied by Mr. C. F. Andrews will leave Calcutta for a European tour by the City of York on May 5 and will join the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer "Fushimi Maru" at Colombo. The party will be joined there by Mr. A. Williams.—A. P.

### RATING PLAN FANTASTIC

#### NATIONAL CREDIT DECLINES.

#### OPPOSITION ATTACK ON BUDGET

LONDON, April 25.

The Opposition attack on the Budget has opened in the House of Commons. Mr. Snowden described the rating plan as fantastic, ill-considered and inequitable, and condemned the petrol tax on the ground that petrol was a raw material for a vast number of industries. He anticipated a rise in Bank rates in the present year contrary to Mr. Churchill's estimate of a lower debt interest. He declared that as a result of Mr. Churchill's raids on the Sinking Fund, the national credit had declined, and so Britain had to pay five per cent. for the conversion operation while the United States was borrowing under three and a half per cent.—Reuter.

### MR. O'MALLEY'S APPEAL TO BE GIVEN EFFECT TO

#### RESIGNATION NOT TO BE ACCEPTED

LONDON, April 25.

In the House of Commons Sir A. Chamberlain stated that following the appeal for consideration from Mr. O'Malley (negotiator of the Hankow Agreement) he had decided, with the approval of the Premier, to give effect to the appeal. O'Malley's resignation would not be accepted, he would be placed "en disponibilite" for a year and also lose five years' seniority.—Reuter.

(An inquiry was lately held in connection with certain statements affecting civil servants made in the course of a law suit in respect of losses over currency transactions, and the Zinovieff letter of 1924 was mentioned. As a result of the inquiry action was taken against Mr. J. D. Gregory, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, and was dismissed from office. Mr. O'Malley, who was the negotiator of the Hankow Agreement, was permitted to resign, and Commander Maxse was reprimanded).

### STATE-OWNED MINES IN INDIA

#### INFORMATION ASKED FOR IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, April 26.

In the House of Commons, Labourite Mr. Johnston asked for information with regard to the financial results of the working of the State-owned mines in India "in view of the widespread public interest in the results of all experiments with regard to the most efficient manner of organising coalpits in England." Earl Winterton replied that the Government of India ought not to be asked to supply information for purposes of domestic controversy in Britain. Report of the Railway Board of India for 1926-27 supplied the fullest information on the subject, but it would be very difficult to give the actual balance sheet because many of these mines supplied coal to railways which was not charged for.

Replying to further Labourite questions, Earl Winterton said that when this information is asked for in the Assembly, they would be pleased to give it.—Reuter.

### SIR W. H. CLARK

#### MADE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CANADA

LONDON, April 25.

Sir William Henry Clark has been appointed High Commissioner in Canada for his Majesty's Government in Great Britain.—Reuter.

### NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR TRANSJORDAN

LONDON, April 25.

Lord Plumer's appointment as High Commissioner for Transjordan is additional to High Commissionership for Palestine.—Reuter.

### SEQUEL TO OCCUPATION OF TSINANFU

#### JAPANESE TROOPS RUSHED

#### BRITISH NATIONALS ADVISED TO QUIT CHEFOO

LONDON, April 26.

Shanghai.—1,400 Japanese troops commanded by Major-General Saito landed at Tsingtao from the coast defence vessel "Kasuga" and were rushed by train to Tsinanfu.

Feng-yu-Hsiangs spectacular advance is largely due to his employing Mahomedan cavalry from the Province of Kanso, a body of which is reported to have reached the North bank of the Yellow River and to be moving to Tehcho whither Chang-Tso-lin is rushing all the troops he can raise in Manchuria in order to stem the Southerners' advance.

Peking.—The British consul at Chefoo in Shantung Provniee has advised British nationals to remove to Wei-Hei-Wei, the nearest British possession.—Reuter.

### DISCUSSION ON OPIUM COMMITTEE

#### RATIONING BEST METHOD OF CONTROL

LONDON, April 25.

Geneva.—Speaking on the Opium Committee of the League of Nations, Mr. Lyall laid stress on the fact that in less than eighteen months five tons of narcotics had been seized throughout the world. He and Sgr. Cavazzoni were sceptical about the efficacy of the provisions of Geneva Convention. Sgr. Cavazzoni thought that the new convention was necessary, insisting on the rationing as the best method of control. He tabled resolution which will be discussed on Friday, urging that the League Secretary should ask the Governments to say what measures they had adopted regarding the direct limitation of the manufacture of narcotics.

Next session of the Committee has been fixed to meet at the end of January, 1929. —Reuter.

### SHAH OF PERSIA RETURNS TO TEHERAN

LONDON, April 26.

Teheran.—Shah has returned.—Reuter.

### FORD RELIEF PLANE LEAVES GREENLY ISLAND

LONDON, April 26.

Quebec.—The Ford relief plane has left Greenly Island for St. Agnes carrying Huenefeld, Koehl and Fitzmaurice.—Reuter.

## THE "HERALD" AND ITS DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

### MR. BHARUCHA PROMISES STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to various inquiries, the undersigned deems it his duty to say, that at his request, the management has convened a meeting of the debenture-holders on Monday, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of the "Herald", when the undersigned will submit his statement. For, he and his friends, Messrs. Maneklal Vakil and Framroze Kamdin, have worked in the "Herald" office for two months, from early February to early April of this year; and can, therefore, place before the debenture-holders some startling facts in connection with the paper, to which the attention of the Directors and of the Co-Trustees, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Dr. A. G. Merchant, has been duly drawn. It is now the duty of the debenture-holders to attend the meeting and safeguard the interests of all concerned.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

### 5 PER CENT. WAR LOAN OF £2.088 MILLIONS

#### LARGEST FOREIGN ISSUE ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE

LONDON, April 26.

New York.—A five per cent. War Loan, 1929-47, will be introduced on the New York Stock Exchange to-day. The capital given here as over 2,088 millions sterling is the largest foreign issue ever listed on the Exchange.—Reuter's Special.

## "GROSS LIBEL ON BARDOLI"

### COLLECTOR'S ASSERTIONS REPUDIATED

### HARASSMENT OF INNOCENTS

#### PLEA FOR A FAIR FIGHT

(From Our Special Correspondent).

BARDOLI, April 26.

Interviewed by the representative of the "Chronicle", Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said that the Collector's apprehensions about the likelihood of disturbance in the Taulka as a result of this campaign were absolutely groundless, as the people had clearly understood that the surest way of their defeat lay in their deviating from the path of non-violence. As preparations on an extensive scale had been made by the Collector for an all-round attack on the Taluka for attachments of moveable properties belonging to the agriculturists he may have apprehended trouble; and the presence of the police reinforcements simultaneously with the commencement of the campaign of attachments lead one to that conclusion. But all his apprehensions have been falsified by the people who allowed during the last three or four days a number of attachment raids quite peacefully. In fact, said Mr. Patel, the presence of the police has been absolutely unnecessary except for the purpose of keeping watch on the attached property lying on the road for want of carriers or means of removal or to watch the cattle impounded in the cattle pound.

HARASSMENT OF MOTORWALAS.

It is a pity that the Collector should have thought fit to deprive the poor motorwalas of their licenses simply because of their refusal to break previous engagements with me and place their buses at his disposal. The suspension of their licenses has naturally put the people of the Surbhon group of villages to a good deal of inconvenience. Such conduct on the part of the officials naturally drive the people to resentment which they are tempted to express by refusing to have anything to do with them, but no amount of provocation or harassment will disturb the peacefulness and solidarity of the people. I can understand and appreciate the Collector's feeling at the refusal of a petty motorwala to accommodate him the moment he sets his foot in the Taluka, as also for inconveniences experienced by officials including himself in getting provisions and other facilities as they used to get under normal conditions. But that is not due to the fault of the people entirely. I am trying my best to prevail upon the people to draw a discriminating line between their refusal to assist the officials in their coercive process and their duty as Satyagrahis to observe ordinary rules of courtesy and humanity even to their opponents against whom they have no personal quarrel or ill-will.

WANTED A FAIR FIGHT.

I wish to have a fair fight on both sides; but it largely depends upon the officials themselves who ought not to estrange the feelings of the people by needlessly asserting power or force. The people are determined to go through all sufferings voluntarily and peacefully and the Collector's apprehensions about a disturbance in the Taluka are either based on misinformation or on ignorance of the real state of things. His assertion that many of the agriculturists are willing to pay the land and other taxes due from them, but these men are unfortunately being terrorised by threats of fire and violence is a gross libel on the people of this Taluka. No better evidence of this can be had than the fact that such a loyal and pro-Government a community as the Parsis residing in this Taluka, who could defy public opinion, most of whom are liquor or toddy shopkeepers and whose trade depends entirely on the good graces of Government have on this occasion refused almost to a man voluntarily to pay their land revenue for the reason of its being unjust and tyrannical, and in spite of all the efforts of the authorities, including the Exeise Department, have refused to yield.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

Regarding the Collector's reference to the threat of social boycott, Mr. Patel said, it must be remembered that in a mass movement of sacrifice and suffering the people cannot afford to take or keep into their fold persons who could not be relied upon and people are bound to organise themselves with due regard to their instinct for self-preservation. There can, therefore, be no just cause for complaint, if protection is given to the weaker amongst the ranks by adjusting social relations agreed upon unanimously by all with the object of unity and solidarity. Any one is free to get out of the fold if he wishes to do so. Any way these village organisations are social organisations not intended for oppressing others, but only for self-protection and are neither so hide-bound nor so soulless as the Civil Service.

### BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA.

#### WHAT WILL THE HON. MR. HARILAL DO?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days back several members of the Bombay Council representing some Gujarat constituencies assembled at Bardoli to view the situation and decide upon their course of conduct. Unfortunately the member for the city of Ahmedabad was conspicuous by his absence and question is naturally asked whether this gentleman is now so absorbed into the Government as he does not find time even to take part in the deliberations of the other members on this momentous question? As a humble citizen of Ahmedabad and a Council voter I assure the Bardoli fighters that Ahmedabad in a body takes keen interest in this struggle notwithstanding the attitude of the Hon. the Minister of Education who secured the representation of Ahmedabad at the last election.

Some electors wanted publicly to call upon the honourable member to make a public announcement of his policy on this question and if such an announcement is not shortly made some such step may be taken.—Yours, etc.,

JIVANLAL V. DESAI.

Ahmedabad, April 25.

### KARACHI ELECTRIC COMPANY

#### REDUCTION IN RATE OF UNIT

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI April 26.

The Karachi Electric Company has reduced its rate of unit from annas 7-1/2 to annas seven from 1st April.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.

GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.

*Send for our* "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."

—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

*SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:*

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,

70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## PLIGHT OF CORINTH

### RAIN AND HAILSTORMS ADD TO EARTHQUAKE HORRORS

### REMAINING BUILDINGS COLLAPSE

LONDON, April 25.

Athens.—Violent shocks were followed by rain and hailstorms at Corinth early in the morning. Tents sheltering refugees were blown down, and the sufferers from the earthquake shocks were exposed for hours to torrential rain, many giving appearance of having lost their reason as they vainly sought shelter. The few buildings in Corinth and Isthmia which remained have collapsed. A woman said to be 120 years old was killed by the collapse of the wall. Vineyards of ancient Corinth have been destroyed. The crews of British warships are affording every assistance. 500 tents and a large quantity of bread are coming on board the British aircraft carrier "Eagle."—Reuter.

### TOLL OF EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

#### 103 KILLED; 700 INJURED

LONDON, April 26.

Sofia.—According to official statistics 103 persons were killed and 700 injured in the recent earthquakes while over 200,000 were rendered homeless.

Another shock was felt at various places yesterday, but no casualties have been reported.—Reuter.

### 600,000 INHABITANTS SACKED IN HAN RIVER VALLEY

#### APPALLING STORIES OF BANDIT OUTRAGE

LONDON, April 25.

Hankow.—Refugees tell appalling stories of the sacking at Kingmen City of six hundred thousand inhabitants, in the Han River Valley, where bandits belonging to the "Divine Word Society," peasant organisation, slaughtered five thousand persons.—Reuter.

### P. & O. S. N. CO.'S DIVIDEND

LONDON, April 26.

The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. tax free on deferred shares for half a year.—Reuter's Special.

### ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE

#### 20TH ANNUAL SESSION HELD AT CALCUTTA

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The All-India Shia Conference held a three days' session during Easter. In the unavoidable absence of His Highness Mir Khairpore, his brother Major Mir Gholam Ali Khan presided. Donations and monthly subscriptions on behalf of His Highness amounting to about rupees twenty thousand for Shia Conference, college, orphanage, divinity college and the Surfaraz newspaper were announced. Various other gifts by local gentlemen were also offered. Resolutions regarding Mohsin Fund, Dr. Gour's marriage bill, Twah-Hedjaz and Iraq were passed. Calcutta was selected for the establishment of a home for the poor.

Several parties by local gentlemen were given in honour of the president.


# ENROL NOW

for **1929** EXAMINATIONS in

**Accountancy, Banking, Company Management. Secretarial Practice and Auditing**

**BEST STAFF, BEST TRAINING, BEST RESULTS.**

If in doubt, ask any Commerce Student.

Apply for free Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc., at

# BATLIBOI'S

**Accountancy Training Institute**

Yusuf Bldg., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."


## SEAPLANE DROPS INTO SEA

### ACCIDENT DURING TRIAL FLIGHT

### DESIGNER OF MACHINE MISSING

LONDON, April 26.

St. Nazaire.—The Seaplane Richard Penhuet, weighing seventeen tons, loaded with five engines developing 2,100 horse-power, was making a trial flight at a low altitude over the harbour speeding at 110 miles an hour when it fell into the sea. An explosion followed and the machine began to sink, but a line was attached and it was towed to the sand-bank. Boats picked up the pilot whose leg was broken and two mechanics, but the designer of the machine is missing. He is believed to be lying dead in the plane.—Reuter.

### "EAGLE" ARRIVES WITH TENTS

#### BRITISH HELP APPRECIATED

LONDON, April 26.

Athens.—Violent earthquakes which shook Corinth to-day were felt at Patras and Athens.

His Brittanic Majesty's aircraft-carrier "Eagle" has arrived at Corinth and hundreds of tents from the ship are being pitched in the Central Square, for accommodating all distressed persons. Soup-kitchens are being started. The British help is much appreciated.—Reuter's Special.

### HARTAL DAY DISTURBANCES AT LAHORE

#### FURTHER HEARING OF CASE AGAINST CONGRESS WORKERS

LAHORE, April 26.

The case against certain Congress workers in connection with the disturbance on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission at Lahore was resumed to-day. Nine more prosecution witnesses were examined. Syed Nawazishali stated that he accompanied the Congress procession with the City Magistrate and Kotwal. The processionists made speeches against the Commission and beat their breasts as a sign of mourning. They noticed an injured Sikh standing facing the complainant's gate. The police took a report of his injuries and on entering the house noticed several injured persons who, the complainant said, had been injured by the rioters. Dr. Azizuddin deposed that he examined the injuries of the ten prosecution witnesses. The injuries were simple caused by blunt weapons. The complainant's cross-examination was not resumed owing to his continued indisposition.—A. P.

### PRICE CUTS IN KEROSINE

#### PETROL TO BE INVOLVED

RANGOON, April 26.

When the Tariff Board resumed this morning the examination of Mr. Grey, the witness informed the Board that his directors had agreed to supply the costs of production and other figures as the Board desired. The witness was examined in detail regarding the financial arrangements of the oil pool and the method of marketing their products. The witness said that the importation of crude oil would retard the development of indigenous wells. At the present time, the B. O. C. imported fuel oil and Burma Shell imported crude oil in large quantities. The witness said that the Shell group could not help taking part in the price war and he referred the Board to their note wherein the reasons were given why the B. O. C. entered the war. He opined that price cutting had almost reached the limit, but the tendency was still upwards.

RATES WAR.

Referring to the rates war, the President enquired whether the B. O. C. had protested against the Anglo-Persian's action and whether in spite of the protest the Anglo-Persian had persisted in making the first cut on 23rd September, 1927. Mr. Grey replied that he would refer to his directors and submit his answer later. Mr. Grey said that price cutting in kerosene had been so rapid that the consumer had not benefitted to the full extent. He apprehended that petrol was sure to be involved in the war as Standard Oil had already applied for lands in different parts for installation of tanks.

Mr. Guthrie, of the Standard Oil Company, informed the Board that they had applied for lands at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi and it would take a long time to market petrol. Mr. Grey's further examination was postponed. The sitting was adjourned till to-morrow when the Standard Oil would give evidence.—A. P.

# CLEVER HOAX ON SCHOOL.

## LIBERAL DONATION THAT NEVER MATERIALIZED.

## ALLEGED BOGUS MILL-OWNER UNDER ARREST.

RAWALPINDI, April 26.

The police have arrested under section 420 I. P. C. (cheating) an alleged bogus millowner of Ahmedabad who recently came to Pindi and occupied suite of rooms in Flashmans Hotel and announced a donation of one lakh of rupees to the local Sanatan Dharma school. It appears that the accused sent for the superintendent of the school before whom he posed as the proprietor of the Krishna Cloth Mills, Ahmedabad and despatched telegrams requesting the transfer of the money to the Pindi branch of the Imperial Bank. He asked the school authorities to distribute sweets to boys which was done and the school was closed in honour of his visit. He continued to enjoy the hospitality of the prominent citizens of Pindi for several days and received many deputations from other local schools, colleges and hospitals. When the promised donation did not reach Pindi by telegram the suspicions of the school managing committee were aroused and they began to watch his movements. The whole fraud came to light when the accused secured Rs. 200 from a guest of Mohansingh, Rais whom he described as his classmate at the Chief's College. Mohansingh handed the accused to the police.—A. P.

### HOW SETTLEMENT IS POSSIBLE

(Continued from page 7.)

direct or indirect, in wages made after the general strike of 1925. It is essential that the workers' earnings should be restored to their former level of 1925. We know this requires moral courage; but the mill-owners are well advised to show it without standing upon the false notions of prestige. It is in their interests to do so. If this is done, the present tension will be considerably removed and negotiations can be conducted under congenial atmosphere and good-will prevailing on either side.

STOP PIECE-MEAL METHODS.

The second step in the direction of creating a favourable atmosphere is for the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to request its members not to effect any changes without its permission, and without consulting the workers' organisations. The constitution of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association provides for, we are informed, preventing its members from doing anything affecting the workers' conditions of service without consulting the Association and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association can adopt this provision with profit. Most of the present troubles are due to piece-meal methods employed by the individual mills in effecting economies, the so-called reforms and retrenchment. It is high time this is stopped immediately.

CALL ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The third step is to call a Round Table Conference consisting of the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association and of the workers' organisations not excluding any one. This Conference should deal with the grievances of the workers. Such of the grievances as will be accepted on both sides should be immediately redressed; but where there may be differences as to the existence of the grievances, a Committee with an equal number of the employers' and employees' representatives thereon, should be appointed to investigate such and other grievances in each mill. This Committee should be empowered to call for mills' records and take evidence from both sides.

STANDARDISATION OF SERVICE.

The fourth step is to bring about the standardization of the conditions of service in the mills. Unless this is done as early as possible, the industrial unrest is bound to increase. We suggest an appointment of a mixed Committee of the employers and workers to prepare a scheme which should be brought into effect after it is agreed upon by the respective organisations and it is explained fully to the workers.

A JOINT BOARD.

As regards the introduction of the new systems intended for increasing the workers' efficiency, we are of opinion that they should not be introduced until they are explained to the workers and suitable conditions are secured to them. What those suitable conditions are, should be decided by a Joint Board of the workers' and employers' representatives concerned. The mechanics and other workers working less than ten hours, should not be asked to work full ten hours unless they are agreeable to this course and give 'pro rata' increase in wages.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The Government of Bombay have also their part to play in this crisis. The present industrial unrest has been in existence for the last five months; and yet the Bombay Government have not done anything to arrest the growth of that unrest. It is time for them to do their duty by the working classes. We are not sure whether the proposals made above will be acceptable to the Mill-owners' Association and act upon them without losing any more time. If they accept, Government will have to exert moral influence on both the sides and see that the struggle is ended amicably and honourably to both the sides; but if they do not accept our proposals, it is the duty of Government to intervene and call a Round Table Conference of both the sides under their auspices and take such steps as may be necessary to put an end to the present struggle and ease the situation. We claim our proposals are reasonable and worthy of being accepted both by the Government and the Mill-owners' Association.

### THE TWO ALTERNATIVES

#### MR. J. B. PETIT'S DIAGNOSIS

In the course of an interview, giving his opinion in his individual capacity and not as the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, Mr. J. B. Petit says:—

"The issues raised by the strike are not very clear. The statement recently published by the Mill-owners' Association has clearly established that there is really no justification for the strike. It proved that the cause of the strike cannot be said to be the steps taken by some of the mills to increase the efficiency of the workers, because the mills that were first affected were not the mills in which those steps had been taken. In fact, at the time when the statement was issued the mills in which the efficiency measures were being taken were unaffected. This dismisses the plea put forward in justification of the strike that it is due to an apprehension that the efficiency measure would ultimately result in a reduction in wages. What has really happened is that some of the workers had come out on strike, without any adequate reason, and in order to justify their action they started compelling other workers also to strike work and join them."

A GENERAL STRIKE.

Much as I dislike belittling any just ground that there may be behind the strike, I cannot help thinking and stating that the present strike is very largely the outcome of the activities of busybodies and mischief-makers, combined with the machinations of some of the votaries of communism, who have been steadily instilling poison into the minds of the labourites, day in day out, with the object of stirring up trouble. Whatever may be the genesis of the present strike, the fact remains that it is there, and has now reached the dimensions of a general strike. The efforts of the mischief-makers have proved successful, even far beyond their wildest expectations."

STRAIGHT CUT INEVITABLE.

Let me, however, at the same time examine the complaint that the mill-owners are attempting to effect an indirect reduction in wages, through increase in efficiency. It is no secret that the mill industry is struggling hard to keep alive. The industry is passing through a critical period. In every important centre of industry in the world, the special conditions caused by the war and its aftermath are gradually reverting to the normal state. Bombay is, perhaps, the only exception where this has not yet been done—at least so far as wages are concerned. In other directions, of course, a return to normal conditions has already been attempted and largely attained. It has been said authoritatively by people competent to pronounce an opinion that the cost of production in the Bombay Textile Mills is far higher than the cost of production in the mofussil centres, and the high rates of wages obtaining in Bombay are largely responsible for this high level of cost. This problem has to be faced, and a straight cut in wages would appear to be inevitable and the only solution of the problem. But the mill-owners have so far consistently, even against their better judgment, avoided adopting a policy of a straight cut in wages with a view, among other reasons, to avoid coming into friction with labour.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

What some of the mill-owners are attempting instead is to try to minimise the cost of production to a certain extent by increasing the average level of efficiency. If this attempt to increase the efficiency is the real cause of the strike, then the only alternative before the industry and labour is to face a straight cut in wages. Unless, therefore, the strikers wish that this problem should be tackled in this way—and it will have to be tackled in some way, whether we like it or not—they will be well advised to return to work and prevent the prolongation of this unreasonable and unjustifiable strike.

## SIR C. P. R. IYER ON BUTLER COMMITTEE

### "PRINCES FOR A FEDERATED INDIA"

### HOPES IN BRITISH STATESMANSHIP

MADRAS, April 25.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer narrated his experiences in connection with the Butler Committee in an interview given to "New India." He referred to the resolutions passed by the Princes at their Bombay meeting, and said that he was convinced that most of the progressive rulers, while asserting their authority and treaty rights, were willing to liberalise their administrations, and co-operate with British India in evolving a federated Indian constitution deliberating in common and deciding conjointly on matters of common concern. He drew pointed attention to the passing of the resolution in which the Princes record their opinion that they regard as legitimate, the political aspirations of British India. Sir Ramaswami said that most Indian politicians were bent, not on hustling the British out of India, but on the attainment of Dominion status by India. He combatted the idea of social boycott of the Simon Commission and expressed the hope that the statesmanship of the British Cabinet and the Viceroy would create that comradeship between Englishmen and Indians which was essential to the progress of India.—A. P.

## WHAT WE OWE TO LAZINESS

### FUTURE HEAVEN ON EARTH

The day when some manual workers will toil only five hours a day and when domestic service will be a thing of the past, was predicted by Professor F. W. Burstall, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Birmingham, lecturing at the annual congress of the National Union of Students, which was continued at Oxford in mail week.

"Man is always greater than a machine," he said. "Mankind will never in any circumstances allow itself to be mastered by mere blind mechanism.

"A considerable section of the community appear to be under the belief that mankind is not quite so good as it was; in other words, not so fond of labour. I am very glad to think that that is so. Laziness is the reason for all the remarkable mechanical developments. The human frame is quite incapable of any serious labour. Humanity has been struggling to provide other means of doing the work which it wants to do, and that is the bottom of the idea of the Robot, or mechanical worker. The human is not really a working agent at all; it is a directing mechanism."

Professor Burstall severely criticised the lot of the domestic servant. "Domestic service and servants such as I was brought up to look to are going to be non-existent in the future," he said, "and I am very glad to think that this slavery is going to be a thing of the past. I look forward to seeing a comparatively simple form of dwelling, warmed and lighted as they are to-day, provided, probably, with clean, purified air, and with such simplicity that it will be only a matter of a few minutes to remove the dirt and other substances which we bring in during the day.

"Science is going to cut down the hours of labour. I venture to think that within a generation labour such as the attendance on furnaces and work which by its nature is hot and difficult will be reduced to six hours a day, and perhaps five. This is sure to come. When the hours are cut down you will be faced with the problem of the proper arrangement of leisure. Hence I think in future we must look forward to a quite definite and systematic instruction in amusement and leisure. I think work in future will be carried out under extremely nice an favourable conditions."

PEDESTRIANS' PARADISE.

Turning to the question of transport, which, to-day, he said, was nothing less than a nightmare to him, he predicted that the road must always be the major method of transport, that roads would be constructed for fast motor traffic up to seventy or eighty miles an hour, and that the pedestrian would have his own road so that he could walk about without fear of being knocked down.

"Science," he said, "is going to put into our hands the possibility of a heaven upon earth. There are no limits to what we can do, but I venture to think that unless the human makes up its mind which way it wants to go, then instead of being pleasant this will be a curse."

Referring to the extension of the franchise to women, Professor Burstall said:—"The male is the destroyer and the inventor; the male is erratic and peculiar. Woman has been the practical and the basic ideal of life from time immemorial; it has been her work to preserve the human race, to control and get down to common earth this erratic mate of hers. (Laughter). I cannot imagine that many of the convulsions, cruelties, wars, and destructions are possible in the future with the voice of woman always raised on the side of mercy." (Cheers).

## OUR CALCUTTA LETTER

### MR. BOSE'S CAMPAIGN FOR SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT

### CORDIALITY BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The mantle of the late Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das has verily fallen on Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose. Mr. Bose is sparing neither pains nor time nor even himself in leading a whirlwind campaign of Swadeshi and boycott throughout the length and breadth of Bengal. He has been most energetically touring the different parts and carrying the evangel of Swaraj and Swadeshi and as a result the piece-goods merchants of Burrabazar dealing in Lancashire fabrics have already been hard hit and Mr. Bose's vigorous propaganda in jute areas for the reduction of jute cultivation has set the Burra Sahibs of Clive Street furiously thinking. It is in this way that the Simon Commission can be effectively boycotted. The peasants and workers have got to be roused from their age-long slumber and awakened to the gravity of the situation. Real work lies among the submerged masses. And that is the work that has been strenuously taken in hand by Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose. So the intelligent public are glad that Mr. Bose has failed to get elected as the Mayor of Calcutta as in that case the gain of the Calcutta Corporation would have been a serious loss to the country at large. Mr. Bose is galvanising the moribund District Congress Committees and recruiting new members. One of the most encouraging and gratifying features of the situation is the present cordiality of feelings between the Hindus and Mahomedans in rural areas. The Mahomedans are gradually realising that it will not be to their benefit if they allow themselves to be in the leading-strings of so-called Mahomedan leaders who are more anxious to grind their own axes than serve their community.

THE BOYCOTT.

The boycott campaign in Bengal is being acutely felt by the merchants who deal in foreign piece-goods. That market is abnormally dull and I understand that orders from the mofussil are very sluggish. As a result the demand for Swadeshi mill-made cloths is increasing, though there is no proportionate increase in the demand for Khaddar. Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose and others have begun hawking Khaddar and holding Khaddar 'melas' in various parts. This is expected to give a great fillip to Khadi. The Abhoy Ashram of Comilla and the Khadi Pratishthan of Calcutta are the two great centres of Khadi production and are both under the efficient management of experts who are devoted to the promotion of Swadeshi. The boycott of the Simon Commission has paled into insignificance in comparison with the boycott of British cloth.

HIGH COURT.

As there have been some vacancies in the Calcutta High Court owing to long leave taken by some English I.C.S. Judges, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mallik, I.C.S., and Mr. Sarat Kumar Ghosh, I.C.S., (son-in-law of Mr. B. De, I.C.S., retired), have been appointed Judges. Mr. Ganendra Nath Roy, I.C.S., who was also appointed a Judge of the Higa Court, died a few days before he could sit on the Bench. The appointment of Mr. Torrick Ameer Ali, Barrister-at-Law, son of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali, as the officiating Standing Counsel, has been welcomed by all branches of the legal profession. Mr. Nasim Ali, Vakil, has been appointed Junior Government Pleader at the High Court. Mr. Nasim Ali had a fair practice in the Alipore District Courts.


The name that stands as a guarantee for *Purity and Perfection*

**"D. Gooptu"**

**Antiperiodic Mixture**

For nearly a century it has been recognised as the only genuine Remedy for

***Malaria***

and all fevers.

*Obtainable from chemists, stores or*

**D. Gooptu & Co.,**

CALCUTTA.

# WOUNDING OF RELIGIOUS FEELINGS

## "PRAVASI PAGAL" FINED

### FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT IN "POL" CASE

On the 17th instant in the Esplanade Police Court at Bombay, judgment was delivered in the case in which Charandas Devji Dalal charged Prawasi Pagal (Publisher of "Pol") and T. W. Joshi, Printer, on 3 charges under Section 298, to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

"The accused was the Editor of a paper called "The Pol." He was charged with having published a picture of the Idol of Shri Nathji and calling it the Idol of "Kal Bhairav." He was also further charged with publishing an article, calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of Vaishnavites.

The accused contended that his object in publishing was not to wound the religious feelings of the Vaishnavas but on the contrary to place before them certain corrupt practices and to inspire a spirit of inquiry instead of blind faith in the dogmas and tenets as taught and explained to them by their priests.

"A mass of evidence was led and a lot of books and treatises were referred to by the accused to support his contentions. After a careful consideration of the articles and the evidence led before me I am satisfied that as regards Ex. B. and C. the accused's intention was not to wound the religious feelings of the Vaishnavas but to bring to light what he (believed) to be certain alleged practices and superstitions prevailing in the Haveli. The Court has not to inquire whether all the practices or superstitions that are alleged to exist are proved or not. The question is whether the accused's object in writing Exhibits B. and C. was to wound the religious feeling of the Vaishnavas. In criticising a religion or religious belief or superstitious practice prevailing among a particular seet one of the results is bound to be that the articles complained of must also to some extent wound the religious feelings of at least those who have blind faith in them. The Section only penalises a man whom his object is deliberately to wound the religious feelings of another. This section differs from others in as much as the word used in this Section to "deliberately" and not merely intending likely to wound the religious feelings of another.

"At the same time a person cannot escape the penalties of the law by merely saying that his object was to expose certain defects or superstitions if the words used by him and the time and place when and where they are used complied with his previous utterings or writings and show a clear intention to wound the religious feelings of another under the garb or guise of a critic or reformer. It must depend on the particular facts proved in each case. For instance, a violently abusive or offensive article ridiculing certain religious tenets held by certain persons and thinly veiled under the guise of criticism would fall under this Section.

WHERE THE CHARGES FAIL.

"Applying those principles to the facts as proved in this case I find that the charges as regards Ex. B. and C. must fail. The accused has attempted to expose certain alleged malpractices of certain Havelis or Mandirs under the guise of certain religious belief. The exhibits put in by him refer to these practices, and the writers referred to therein have all condemned such practices. The witnesses examined by the accused also refer to the existence of such practices and beliefs. Adhibai gives her own experience of other Bhatia women. In a case under Sec. 293 of the I. P. C. it is not necessary for the Court to decide whether all the facts alleged by the witnesses are fully proved. An attack against certain practices alleged to be prevailing in certain mandirs is not necessarily an attack against religion.

SUPERSTITIONS IN ALL RELIGIONS.

In almost all religions, one finds certain beliefs or practices existing which are regarded or condemned by some of the followers themselves of the religion as superstitious and undesirable. And if an attempt is made to expose those who practise them, it cannot be regarded as an attempt to deliberately wound the religious feelings of another. The accused has referred to certain practices obtaining in the Havelis and if they are true there can be no doubt that they deserve severe condemnation. The writings of various reformers and authors put in as exhibits also refer to these practices and the language used by some of them is no less forceful. It is admitted by the accused that the practices and superstitious beliefs now prevailing have got nothing to do with religion and his object is to purge the religion of the excrescence which he believes to have sprung up under the false teaching of some of the Gurus. His attack is not so much against the priests and the tyranny of priests and their false teaching.

"If any priest feels himself defamed thereby he has his remedy against the accused under Sec. 500 of the I. P. C. or the articles might even justify a prosecution under Section 153a, of the I. P. C.

"I am satisfied on the evidence led before me that the accused in writing Ex. B. B. and C had no deliberate intention to wound the religious feeling of the Vaishnavas.

"As regards Ex. 9A the question is a little different. The accused has given a picture of the Idol of Shri Nathji on the front page of the Pol and has called it "The Idol of Kal Bhairao."

"The picture is an exact reproduction of the temple of Shri Nathji at Hardwar and the idol is of Shri Nathji worshipped by all the Vallabhacharya Vaishnavas and is held in the greatest reverence and regarded as manifestation of God Vishnu.

"The accused contends that the founder of the religion has really foisted upon his followers the idol of Kal Bhirao and he advances certain reasons in his written statement in support of that view.

"Mr. Desai who appeared for the accused entertained this Court to a learned lecture on the origin of religions and the Philosophy of Hindu religion expressed in the Bhagvat Gita and other sacred books.

POINT AT ISSUE.

The question however before me is not as to the philosophy of a particular religion but whether the accused in calling the idol of Shrinathji, the idol of Kal Bharao did it with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feeling of the Vaishnavas. The accused has no doubt cited certain passages from one or two writers who believe that the representation of the Idol Kal Bhairao is similar to that of the Idol of Shrinathji. But that in my opinion is not enough Shrinathji is quite different from the Idol of Kal Bhairao. Kal Bhairao is looked upon by all the Vashnavas as "God of Destruction" as "God of terror" while Shrinathji is the God of love and God of piety. To tell the Vaishnavas then that their God is not the God of Love or God of piety but God of destruction is in my opinion a sufficient indication of a deliberate intention to wound their religious feelings.

"A Court has nothing to do with the philosophy underlying certain beliefs of religion. It is not for me to say how a particular idol came into existence or why and how there came to be so many manifestations of God.

"If the accused believed that the Idol of Shrinathji is representation of Idol Kal Bhairao he would be entitled to express that opinion but in a manner such as would not wound the religious feelings of the Vaishnavas. In the issue of the Pol in which Ex. A appears, the accused has not advanced any argument, has not quoted any fact nor given any reasons for his calling the Idol of Shrinathji as the Idol of Kal Bhairao. All that he has done is to give a reproduction of the Temple of Shrinathji and the Idol of Shrinathji as worshipped there and he has called it the idol of Kal Bhairao without any explanation or giving any reason. All that he states on that page is thus. "The Idol of Kal Bhairao, instead of the Idol of Shrinathji that makes the Vaishnavas fork out their wealth." The accused in this has not attacked the priests or expounders of the Vaishnavas religion. He attacks the religion itself. To say to the worshippers of God of Love that their God is God of destruction is certainly an act which is bound to wound their religious feelings. The way in which he has done it the words used by him can only lead to the inference that he did deliberately intend to wound the religious feeling of the Vaishnavas.

The evidence led by the prosecution also shows that the feelings of each and every Vallabhacharya Vaishnava was hurt. A large crowded meeting was held to protest against this and resolutions were passed expressing their protest at the accused's conduct, but these resolutions were even forwarded to Government and to the Police Commissioner of Bombay.

"Even the witnesses examined by the accused say that their feelings would be hurt if the Idol of Shrinathji is called the Idol of Kal Bhairao.

"In Ex. a. there is no attempt made at any discussion and appearing as it does by itself it must wound the religious feelings of any Vallabha Vaisnav what he has done is tantamount to his telling the Vaishnavas that the God they worship as having attributes "A" is really the God having just the reverse attibute. Though in one of the lines on the side he does suggest that an explanation will follow in the next issue, he does not give any explanation atleast no such issue has been put in.

GUILT OF THE ACCUSED.

"The issues put in show an attitude on the part of the accused full of venom and hatred against the Maharaj of the Vishnavas and the language used is full of violent invectives. Though as stated by me about these articles they cannot be regarded as falling within the section 298, yet taking all these circumstances into consideration I am of opinion that the accused in calling the Idol of Shrinathji as the Idol of Kal Bhairav must be held to be guilty of deliberately wounding the religious feelings of all the Vallabha charya Vaishnavas.

"I therefore acquit the accused on charges regarding the Ex. B. and C. but convict him on the charge regarding the 8x. "A."

"WRITINGS FULL OF VENOM."

"As to the sentence I may state that it has caused me good deal of anxicty. The accused's writing seems to be full of venom and invictives and there can be no question he has wounded the feelings of the Vaishanvas."

"At the same time the accused has been undergoing a long term of imprisonment in cases brought against him for defamation by those whom he had defamed in his paper In 2 of them I rought at the instance of the Shrinathji Maharaji he has been awarded imprisonment for a year. He has suffered sufficiantly and has. I believe, seen his folly He was ready and willing to apologise to the complainant and his community for the wrong he did. But the complainant did not chose to accept it. When the articles were written the complainant was in custody and had not even read them. It was only when he was released that he came to know of it and deliberately bought all the issues of the Pol to see what it contained.

THE SENTENCE.

"I therefore sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default 3 months R. I."

As to the long delay in the trial of this case it was due mainly to the great congestion of work in my Court last year and to the fact that these were 2 very heavy cases which took up almost all of my spare time. The delay was also partly due to the fact that the accused had several cases pending against him and he had to attend other courts as well. He had also to be brought from jail and sent away early. Lastly there was also great delay in getting the Ex. translated officially. The complainant has even now not got the exhibits translated though he was asked to do so.

Mr. Desai requested for some time to pay the fine He says he wishes to consider his position whether he should appeal or not against the conviction. I order the fine to be paid within 20 days i.e. on or before 7th May (Sec. 388 c.p.c.


The "Nustyle" TRADE Manhattan MARK COLLAR

SEMI STIFF

Just what you require for these

HOT DAYS

Price Re. 1-4 Each

Laffans (India) Ltd.

Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY & KARACHI.


## INCOME TAX OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

### SERVICE REGULATIONS DISCUSSED

The Officers of the Income Tax Department in the Bombay Presidency held their First Conference from 23rd to 25th April 1928 under the Presidency of Mr. H. L. Shoveller, A. C. A., Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay. The Conference commenced with an interview with the Hon'ble Sir B. N. Mitra, Finance Member of the Government of India at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 23rd instant when all the members were introduced to Sir B. N. Mitra by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay Presidency, Khan Bahadur J. B Vachha. On the 24th, there was a Garden Party by the members in Conference to their Chief the Commissioner. The Conference, during its deliberations discussed various subjects relating to Office procedure and to pay and prospects of the service. After a three days' session, the Conference ended on 25th evening.

## BROADCASTING TO GO ON.

The statements which have appeared in the Indian Press, as the result of an interview Mr. Dunstan, General Manager of the Indian Broadcasting Company, has had with the English Press, are rather misleading. The position is not as the reports indicate. The Indian Broadcasting Company, Ltd. is not closing down. On the contrary, the outlook is improving. Broadcasting will go on, on the present basis at leat, whether or not Mr. Dunstan succeeds in raising additional capital. In the event of his being successful, however, the service will be extended and increased.

Mix some well-broken glass with ordinary painter's putty, and press the mixture well into the hole unit trowel or strong knife. Finish with putty only. When dry, the surface can be painted to match the surrounding woodwork or other material.

## ARMY CONTRACTORS' SYNDICATE

### INTRODUCTION OF PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

### INDIAN MERCHANTS' PLEA FOR INDIANISATION

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary, Government of India, Army Department, by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber regarding the new Syndicate of Army contractors:—

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the new system accepted by the Army Department of having a syndicate of Army Contractors. It is felt that the new system will not be favourable to petty contractors who will have some difficulties regarding finance. They were upto this time financed by wholesale merchantss from whom they purchased their requirements, whereas under the new system they will have to pay cash to the syndicate. It will mean introduction of a preferential treatment of the syndicate, for the contractors will not be able to get their materials at cheap rates as they used to do from wholesale merchants. My Committee believe that under the old system there was scope for open competion as between the wholesale merchants themselves, but that there will not be any tenders or other safeguards with regard to the new system which may thus tend to kill local trade. They recognise that Government are justified in having an organization on the safety basis line, but the proposed organisation is not satisfactory. This new organisation, my Committee feel, has been practically forced upon the contractors, who first started an Army Contractors Association and proposed the constitution of a Syndicate on quite different lines from what have been accepted. My Committee beg to emphasise that the syndicate must be required to sell at the same rate as the local traders and wholesale people, and that the contractors should be allowed to get their supply even from these and not be made to restrict themselves to the new syndicate. It must be the contractors who must be the ultimate judges as to where to purchase. My Committee further suggest that shares of the new syndicate should be thrown open to traders and wholesale merchants, whose representation on the Board of Directors should also be provided for.

A sub-Committee of this Chamber had an interview with Mr. Murray Managing Director of the syndicate and my Committee feel that there is much room for the Indianising of the services of the syndicate. It appears that besides a very highly paid Managing Director there will be about 5 or 6 well-paid European Assistants and, perhaps, even more, and my Committee submit that looking to the fact that suitable Indians in this particular line are not difficult to obtain, all these officers may be replaced by Indian officers as soon as possible.

## SHIVAJI SCHOOL AT KALYAN

### FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

The village of Karanjani was the scene of enthusiasm on the morning of Sunday the 22nd instant as the Deputy Collector was to pay a Social visit—the first of its kind—to the village— to the foundation stone of the Karanjani Village School, for which purpose a neat and nice looking Pandal was erected and more than a hundred villagers were gathered to attend the function. Mr. K. B. Bhadrapur, M.A., Deputy Collector arrived at 9 o'clock and was received by the villagers and was introduced to the guests who were specially invited from outside. Mr. Bhadrapur took the chair and called upon Mr. Kalkar to read his report. Mr. Kahnderao Kalekar briefly gave a sketch of the village conditions, the summarized report of the School Fund and described the longfelt need of the school by the villagers and requested the President to lay the foundation stone of the school. Mr. V. A. Surve, M.I.C., seconded the proposal of Mr. Kalekar.

The President in the course of his speech said —

"I need not stress to you the value of education, since the venture to bless which we have all met here, amply evidence our appreciation of, and keenness for education. None can neglect education unless he wants to be 'censured' with the cattle world. An unlettered person in this age of letters, is verily blind, even though his two eyes may not have deserted their quarters. He would meet with difficulties at every step just as a blind man does.

In a vital matter like education, one need no more wait for outside help than one would for feeding one's children. It has become as incumbent a duty to educate one's children as it is to feed them, if they are not to grow up more akin to the stable world than to man. This plain truth, you seem to have realized the hard school of experience, as your present venture which breathes with self-help bespeaks and I only hope that all backward communities would similarly open their eyes and set about educating themselves without any more waiting. Education is like seed put into the ground. It may be only a grain to day, but when the time comes to harvest the crop, it may turn a khandi. Would any cultivator be so foolish as to be niggardly to put seed into the soil for fear of losing it or for the sake of its immediate use? Then, why on earth should he hesitate to put his children to school, who while in school are very like seed in a seed-bed? The cost is little but the gain is immense. Therefore no petty consideration of pence and pounds need stand between parents and sound education of their children. If only a little of the money that is now spent over hundred and one not very useful objects, could be diverted to fertilize the long parched up field of education, every little hamlet can erect its own temple for the Goddess of Saraswati, where from she can spread her silvery beams of light and knowledge to the great happiness and joy of its teeming population.

He then proceeded to the school ground and after the usual religious ceremonies declared that the school be named after the Maratha hero "Shree Shivaji."

A vote of thanks and garlanding of the President terminated the proceedings.

"Reckitt's Blue" water is splendid for cleaning the insides of bottles. It gives them great clearness and brilliance.

* * *

Paint and Varnish on glass: To remove this, take a new penny, place it fat on the glass, and push it firmly. It will not scratch the glass, but will satisfactorily clip away any paint or varnish splashes.

* * *

To remove blood stains: Mix a little starch to a paste and spread it on the stains. Leave for a few hours, then wash, and the stains will come out quite easily.

* * *

When froning white silk, a scorch mark can be instantly removed by putting a drop of peroxide of hydrogen on the spot, and passing the iron over it.

# "MY BEST COMRADE GONE."

## BEST AND PUREST WORKER.

### GLOWING TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. MAGANLAL GANDHI

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

He whom I had singled out as heir to my all is no more. Mangalal K. Gandhi, a grandson of an uncle of mine, had been with me in my work since 1904. Maganlal's father has given all his boys to the cause. The deceased went early this month to Bengal with Sheth Jamnalalji and others, contracted a high fever whilst he was on duty in Bihar and died under the protecting care of Vrajakishor Prasad in Patna after an illness of nine days and after receiving all the devoted nursing that love and skill could give.

Maganlal Gandhi went with me to South Africa in 1903 in the hope of making a bit of a fortune. But hardly had he been store-keeping for one year, when he responded to my sudden call to self-imposed poverty, joined the Phoenix settlement and never once faltered or failed after so joining me. If he had not dedicated himself to the country's service, his undoubted abilities and indefatigable industry would have made him a merchant prince. Put in a printing press he easily and quickly mastered the secrets of the art of printing. Though he had never before handled a tool or a machine, he found himself at home in the engine room, the machine room and at the compositor's desk. He was equally at ease with the Gujarati editing of the "Indian Opinion." Since the Phoenix scheme included domestic farming, he became a good farmer. His was I think the best garden at the settlement. It may be of interest to note that the very first issue of "Young India" published in Ahmedabad bears the marks of his labours when they were much needed.

He had a sturdy constitution which he wore away in advancing the cause to which he had dedicated himself. He closely studied and followed my spiritual career and when I presented to my co-workers "brahmacharya" as a rule of life even for married men in search of Truth, he was the first to perceive the beauty and the necessity of the practice, and though it cost him to my knowledge a terrific struggle, he carried it through to success, taking his wife along with him by patient argument instead of imposing his views on her.

When Satyagraha was born, he was in the forefront, He gave me the expression which I was striving to find to give its full meaning to what the South African struggle stood for, and which for want of a better term I allowed to be recognised by the vesry insufficient and even misleading term 'passive resistance.' I wish I had the very beautiful letter he then wrote to me giving his reasons for suggesting the name 'Sadagraha' which I changed to 'Satyagraha.' He argued out the whole philosophy of the struggle step by step and brought the reader irresistibly to his chosen name. The letter I remember was incredibly short and to the point as all his communications always were.

During the struggle he was never weary of work, shirked no task and by his intrepidity he infected every one around him with courage and hope. When every one went to gaol, when at Phoenix courting imprisonment was like a prize to be won at my instance, he stayed back in order to shoulder a much heavier task. He sent his wife to join the women's party.

BOUNDLESS LOSS.

On our return to India, it was he again who made it possible to found the Ashram in the austere manner in which it was founded. Here he was called to a newer and more difficult task. He proved equal to it. Untouchability was a very severe trial for him. Just for one brief moment his heart seemed to give way. But it was only for a second. He saw that love had no bounds and that it was necessary to live down the ways of 'untouchables,' if only because the so-called higher castes were responsible for them.

The mechanical department of the Ashram was not a continuation to the Phoenix activity. Here we had to learn weaving, spinning, carding, and ginning. Again I turned to Maganlal. Though the conception was mine, his were the hands to reduce it to execution. He learnt weaving and all the other process that cotton had to go through before it became Khadi. He was a born mechanic.

When dairying was introduced in the Ashram he threw himself with zeal in the work, studied dairy literature, named every cow and became friends with every cattle on the settlement.

And when tannery was added, he was undaunted and had proposed to learn the principles of tanning as soon as he got a little breathing time. Apart from his scholastic training in the High School at Rajkot, he learnt the many things he knew so well in the school of hard experience. He gathered knowledge from village carpenters, village weavers, farmers, shepherds and such ordinary folk.

He was the Director of the Technical Department of the Spinners' Association and during the recent floods in Gujarat, Vallabhbhai put him in charge of building the new township Vithalpur.

He was an exemplary father. He trained his children,—one boy and two girls, all unmarried still,—so as to make them fit for dedication to the country. His son Keshu is showing very great ability in mechanical engineering all of which he has picked up like his father from seeing ordinary carpenters and smiths at work. His eldest daughter Radha eighteen years old recently shouldered a difficult and delicate mission to Bihar in the interest of woman's freedom. Indeed he had a good grasp of what national education should be and often engaged the teachers in earnest and critical discussion over it.

BEST AND PUREST.

Let not the reader imagine that he knew nothing of politics. He did, but he chose the path of silent, selfless constructive service.

He was my hands, my feet and my eyes. The world knows so little of how much my so-called greatness depends upon the incessant toil and drudgery of silent, devoted, able and pure workers, men as well as women. And among them all Maganlal was to me the greatest, the best and the purest.

As I am penning these lines, I hear the sobs of the widow bewailing the death of her dear husband. Little does she realise that I am more widowed than she. And but for a living faith in God, I should become a raving maniac for the loss of one who was dearer to me than my own sons, who never once deceived me or failed me, who was a personification of industry, who was the watchdog of the Ashram in all its aspects—material, moral and spiritual. His life is an inspiration for me, a standing demonstration of the efficacy and the supremacy of the moral law. In his own life he proved visibly for me not for a few days, not for a few months, but for twenty-four long years,—now alas all too short—that service of the country, service for humanity and self-realisation or knowledge of god are synonymous terms.

Maganlal is dead, but he lives in his works whose imprints he who runs may read on every particle of dust in the Ashram.

## THE WEATHER

SIMLA, April 26.

There has again been nearly general rain in South Burma with a few falls in Central Burma. Light thunder-showers are also reported from Mysore.

Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, and Mergui quarter of an inch; Amherst half; Rangoon one; Yamethin three quarters; and Lashio and Mercara quarter.

Forecast.—An extension of thunderstorms in Deccan and into Bengal.—A. P.


Self Calculating Machine

A NOVELTY AND USEFUL INSTRUMENT for Clerks, students, and accountants.

It is a very useful machine combined with holder and pencil and in no time can it multiply figures that are of daily use. The result of multiplication is read at sight. It is of a strong manufacturer and will render a life long service.

Price Re. 1|4- each postage free.

WASHINGTON & COMPANY,

Bankers & Agents, LAHORE.


The state of the public mind is the creation of master writers.

*DISRAELI.*

# Cotton fabrics that defy the Dhobi!

Kakomi Cotton fabrics are strongly woven from high grade yarns, and have a reputation for the way they stand up to the Indian method of washing.

Kakomi Cawnpore

Drills, Twills, Longcloths, Shirtings, Table and Bed Linen, Towels, Dusters, Furnishing Fabrics, etc., etc.

*Priced samples on request to*

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD)
CAWNPORE

K251.

VIMTO

NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and Vigour*

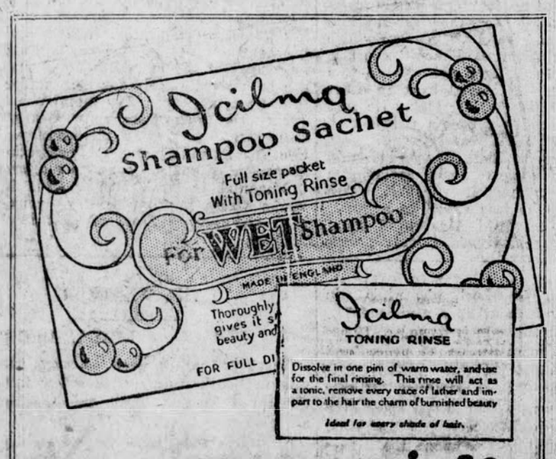
VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.




Icilma
Shampoo Sachet
Full size packet
With Toning Rinse
For WET Shampoo
MADE IN ENGLAND
Thoroughly
gives it s
beauty and
FOR FULL DI
Icilma
TONING RINSE
Dissolve in one pint of warm water, and use for the final rinsing. This rinse will act as a tonic, remove every trace of lather and impart to the hair the charm of burnished beauty
Ideal for every shade of hair.

*New toning rinse with every packet!*

Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.

Icilma

WET SHAMPOOS

*For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.*


## BASSEIN LETTER

### MR. KOLHATKER'S LECTURE

(From Our Correspondent)

BASSEIN, April 23.

Bassein is Poona in miniature. Any movement started in Poona is bound to have its echo in Bassein. As Mr. Kelkar and his colleagues are now favouring the Shuudhi and Sanghatan movements it is natural that the movements should find its supporters here also.

Having done some propaganda work during the last year they have now started practical work. During the last month 32 people were converted to Hinduism. They were Christians fishermen from the two villages near Bassein. Mr. Anand Swami who was expelled from Goa by the Governor of Goa for carrying on Shudhi work in the Portuguese province has been doing this work. The movement is progressing very slowly and generally the people are not very enthusiastic about it. As a matter of fact Hindus of other classes could be heard saying that it makes no difference to what religion these poor people belong. It is really surprising to note that the movement has not perturbed the Christian missionaries. Anyway they do not seem to have started any counter propaganda. But if they do so there is a likelihood of its resulting in disturbances. God forbid that evil day. It will be much better if instead of trying to convert these people from one religion to another both. The Hindus and Christian missionaries try to educate them, because that is the thing the community needs most. But perhaps it is too much to expect that from them. At present it is the religious zealot who has the upper hand in India. Anyway the sooner he is dethroned the better for the country's advancement and cause of freedom.

SHIVA JAYANTI.

Under the joint auspices of the Mitramandal and Chittaranjan Grantha Sangrahalaya Shivajayanti was celebrated on Sunday last. Mr. A. B. Kolhatker of the 'Sandesh' delivered a lecture at 9-30 p.m. in the Anandbhavan theatre when Mr. Bapat, Headmaster of the Bassein High School, presided. The speaker held that there was something superhuman in Shivaji. The rise of the Marathas coincided with the rise of the Punjab province. There was a coincidence in their fall also. Lately it was Mr. M. G. Ranade who gave an idea of Shivaji's greatness to the Maharashtrians. He also declared his views about untouchables. About the same time Swami Dayanand Saraswati started his reform movement in the Punjab. These facts go to show that both these provinces are destined to play a very important part in future. He laid great stress on the need of Shudhi and the regeneration of Hindu Society.

The president thanked the speaker and the meeting came to a close late in the night.

## WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST

**(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)**

### SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are like the Fat Boy in Pickwick Papers, moving at snail's pace and sleeping in Rip Van Winkle's ways. Your motto is 'never put off till to-morrow what you can do next week' (rather month). You prefer rural life, dull and drab though it may sound to your family, preferring even a sty to lie in a corner with the harmless 'grunters' as your companions to the civic life wherein, looking to your tortoiselike race (without the saving grace of its perseverance) with the human hares, you will have to act more or less like a Street Arab, having to sleep on the pavement, with the Damocles' sword of road-hoggers sending you in a minute to the nether world by trespassing on the footpath. In order to compensate for your weaknesses, nature will endow you with a very stout and, (in course of time) corpulent body like that of William I when old, which will strike terror into many hearts (stout or sweet), who will respect you as appearances are always delusive, which very few persons understand. You will be the village tyrant and terror, till at last like Sir Eglamore who thrust his sword up, hilt and all, in the broadsides of the tyrant dragon who retired to his den and lay all night, roaring, (just like johukumites who being defeated at the hands of a popular leader, retire to their haunts and roar from there all the year round) you will meet your Eglamore. Your greatest and noblest characteristic is your reverence for the fair sex. You consider each and every Eve as cast in the very image of God Himself and respect her really as your sister and mother and would sacrifice even your life to protect her honour. You are thus an exception to the general rule of brutes who have the God of "sister and mother" on their mellifluous tongues but the devil of lust in their wicked hearts.


# Wonderful Box.

The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, traces stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from afar, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.,

Price Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.

**B. B. Bengali & Sons.**

Chhakkalal Street, Farrukhabad.

# That Ulcerated Leg

will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

*"My Leg is now well."*

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and

**Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.**

*Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.*


## SUICIDE CASES ON INCREASE

### WOMEN'S SCRAMBLE FOR JOB, THE REASON?

"The Japanese Times" writes:—

The advent of women into economic life has been one of the factors that play a large part in the cases of suicide, which have been steadily increasing since the Great Earthquake of 1923, according to an investigation carried out by the Metropolitan Police Board recently.

The search for jobs, restricted almost wholly to the male section of the population in the age when the place for woman was the home, is to-day becoming more desperate as the result of the enormous increase of job-seekers. Women are entering business offices, stores, cafes, railway and Government Offices, and are slowly but surely entrenching themselves in the jobs hitherto monopolized by men.

In this economic competition man has been the chief sufferer. Driven to desperate financial straits, many found death the only exit from a life of poverty. That accounts for the 30 per cent. increase of male suicides in 1925 over the number for the previous year in contrast with only .06 per cent. increase of women suicide during the corresponding period.

POLICE FIGURES.

The figures published by the Metropolitan Police Board show that in 1925 when the number of women employees suddenly increased the cases of male suicides jumped by 185. The figures for 1924 and 1925 follow:

| Year | Men | Women | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | .... 664 | 556 | 1,220 |
| 1925 | .... 849 | 587 | 1,436 |

In 1927 the suicide rate again took a big leap, making an increase of 15 per cent. over the figures for 1925. The total number of male suicides jumped to 966, while that of women reached 697, This increase is said to have been caused by the financial panic and economic insecurity which followed in the train of bank failures.

The fact that women mature earlier than men is proved by the preponderance of female suicides over men under the age of 20. Men under this age are, on the whole, indifferent to the hardships of life, but young women are more sensitive to them and consequently more often prefer death to a life of misery, which may have been caused by sickness, hopeless love or a losing struggle for existence. Last year 161 girls between the ages of 16 and 20 committed suicide, while young men who ended their lives numbered 148.

In the warm summer months more men take their lives than women, but during the cold winter days the cases of female suicides outnumber those of men.

Less women end their lives between the ages of 26 and 30 than between the years 21 and 25. This the investigators suggest, is due to the fact that women over the age of 25 have less scruples and more courage to sell themselves should they be driven by poverty to take this desperate step. The figures for 1927 show that in the earlier period 171 women committed suicide while the cases of suicides of those over the age of 25 and under 30 decreased to 85. The figures for men during these periods were 204 and 136.

Old folks who depart from this world by the suicide route do so because of their desire in most cases to end their uneasy lives of dependency on their sons and grandsons, it is claimed. The figures for men and women over the age of 70 are almost equal, being 46 for the former and 45 for the latter in 1927.

## GENERAL WRANGEL DEAD

### LEADER OF WHITE RUSSIANS

LONDON, April 26.

Brussels.—The death has occurred of General Wrangel, famous leader of the White Russians.—Reuter.

(General Wrangel whose death is announced was born in Petrograd in 1879. After 20, he served as private in the Horse Guards for one year. Leaving the regiment with the rank of N. C. O., he went to Siberia and worked there as a Mining Engineer until the Russo-Japanese war. At the beginning of the Great War, he was in command of a squadron, but was soon promoted Colonel, received the St. George Cross and was made A.-D.-C. to the Tsar. Wrangel was among the first officers who joined Gen. Kaledin in his fight against the Bolsheviks and distinguished himself especially by the defence of Tsaritysm. His nomination to the post of Commander-in-Chief corresponded with the attempt of Mr. Lloyd George to induce the Voluntary Army to begin peace negotiations with the Soviet Russia. Till his death he remained the leader of the White Russians).

THE result-seeking advertisers no longer buy space by the circulation figures alone. They seek to look behind these figures, into the publishers' editorial policy. They seek to learn whether a newspaper curries its favour from a few foreigners and anti-nationalists or by the courageous defence of the public cause.

For to-day, the astute advertisers are interested, not alone in a newspaper's number of readers, *but in the number of its friends.*

"Pulling power," to them, does not mean, merely the "number of copies printed and sold," but the "number of copies read, appreciated and believed." The

**Bombay Chronicle**

leads in nation good-will, is deep in the hearts of the people.... *because it will not break faith with public interest.*



BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhœa. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency..

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2 (V. P. Charges Extra.)

**ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM**

3 (C). Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.



USE

**MAWS FLOORING TILE**

Always available from

**RAVAL & CO.,**

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.


When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

Nature meant all women to be beautiful

In complexion at least Nature meant us all to be beautiful. Every night while we sleep Nature meant our complexions to be renewed and refreshed because she meant the outer layer of skin gradually to disappear as it was worn out and dried by exposure and give place to the clear, young skin which is always growing underneath.

That's what ought to happen. Often it doesn't. Often minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle clog up the pores and positively stifle the young, growing skin. Then complexions grow dull and patchy. The way to prevent it is to assist Nature in Nature's way by gently rubbing in a little of that wonderful Mercolized Wax. If every night before you go to bed you gently massage your face and neck with pure Mercolized Wax, then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be gently, imperceptibly dissolving away every clogging particle of the old, weatherbeaten skin and giving the fresh, new skin a real chance.

In this simple, scientific fact lies the secret of most of our famous beauties. Their wonderful complexions are all due to their helping Nature to do its work, and you can do just the same thing. But be sure to get pure Mercolized Wax, for nothing else works in quite the same natural way. Any chemist will supply it.

MERCOLIZED WAX

*DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.*



Film-Free Teeth

The Secret of a Charming Smile

RUN your tongue across your teeth, and you will feel a film—a viscous, slippery coating which ordinary brushing fails to remove successfully.

That film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. And that is why, according to leading dental opinion, teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay. And that is why it is judged so grave a danger to the teeth by authorities.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is, every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsodent. It is the film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authority favors. Different from any other tooth paste.

It curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets, thus, in all ways, the exactments of modern dental science.

*Accept Pepsodent Test*

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT

The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

Based on modern research, Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

*Sore Throat?*

Formamint destroys the germs in mouth and throat and cures your Sore Throat quickly. At the same time Formamint-tablets will protect your children from infection.

**Formamint cures Sore Throat, sweetens the breath and prevents infectious diseases such as Influenza, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, etc.**

*Buy a bottle to-day.*

FORMAMINT


## "PREPARE FOR ORGANISED FIGHT"

### B. N. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNIONS' APPEAL

The Acting General Secretary, B. N. Railway Workers Union Kharagpur, in the course of bulletins Nos. 7 and 8 states:—

"For some time past there had been an endeavour by the Kharagpur public to bring about a reconciliation between the three Unions on the B. N. Railway and with this object in view Sjt: Subhas Chandra Bose of Calcutta was invited here on the 15th instant. Sjt: Bose tried his best for the settlement, but on account of the most autocratic and unreasonable attitude taken by the Central Council members and the President of the Indian Labour Union and in fact, they having refused any amalgamation and reconciliation, the negotiation fell through. With the consent of Sjt: Bose, however, the B. N. R. Employees' Union of Garden Reach Calcutta and this Union have finally decided to unite together and work as one. This has been accepted by the Kharagpur public in a mass meeting yesterday evening. This having been settled, now the employees of all sections and workshopmen are earnestly requested to strengthen their forces and resources to advance the cause of welfare for the men. It is high time that the workers had by this time joined the Union in thousands and paid their subscriptions.

We express our thanks to the Chief Mechanical Engineer for his attempt to deal with the men's grievances, and also for the increase, though inadequate, recently granted to the daily rated coolies of the workshops but it is desirable that the Company should again go through the matter and see that their daily rate of wages is brought up to Re. 1/- per head without which no one can have proper food and the necessaries, to keep body and soul together. He will also kindly consider the revision in the scale of wages of the Female Coolies who practically perform hard labour in the shops and their question has been still left unredressed.

RELIEF FUND FOR WORKERS.

The struggle that is at present carried on by the Comrades on E. I. Railway at Lillooah must be looked upon as our cause too. If they win the fight, it will benefit equally all the Railwaymen in India. We therefore appeal to all the Employees on B. N. Railway to immediately respond to the call of Sjt: Subhas Chandra Bose to contribute their mite to the Relief Fund opened by the Union and all contributions should be sent to the Union office at Kharida.

Hypocrisy is one of the worst of the evils afflicting the Labour movement in India. According to the decision of the Government of India the retrenchment axe has been applied to the workers of E. I. Rly. & S. I. Rly. aiming immediately to take away the bread of 2,600 of Lillooah Workshopmen and 3,171 of Negapatam workshopmen. It is needless to mention that the betrayal of the so called leaders and the undertaking given to the Government accepting the retrenchment at Kharagpur are responsible for such a heavy reduction in the workshop staff not only in E. I. Rly & S. I. Rly but it is apprehended that several thousands of workmen will be similarly retrenched in other Railways simultaneously About 500 men of the dismissed men are still stranded at Kharagpur and in fact they are starving with their families and children. Negotiations are being carried on as to whether and when joint action is to be taken to compel the respective authorities for the restoration of Kharagpur men and also for the retraction of the wicked and cruel policy of retrenchment in other Railways.

PREPARE FOR THE FIGHT.

All the workers are therefore requested to accumulate their strength with the requisite resources and organise themselves with the best possible solidarity for the preparation of an efficient and stiff fight that has now become necessary for the security of service and also for securing redress for the unredressed grievances, though the Administration promised to look into and redress the workers' grievances at the time of recalling the strike in March last year. It has come to the notice of the Union that workers in certain shops had offered resistance in a dis-organised fashion which means dis-organisation and demobilisation of their forces and on that account their positions will be weak to resist the greater organised attack of the Capitalist. It is therefore advisable and desirable that the workers should take all steps in an organised way through their organised Agency namely the Union, so that the solution of the problem would be easier and more effective. It is also desirable that the workers should maintain a spirit of dutifulness and at the same time an attitude of reasonableness in all matters pertaining to their service conditions."

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery—the great propelling power.

*MACAULAY.*

## THE PUBLIC AND SHARE BROKERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A very important and interesting suit No. 2228|1926 was filed regarding my estate by the Official Assignee in the High Court of Bombay against the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to recover certain sums of money due to me and which were paid to the Defaulters' Committee who contended that the same formed an artificial fund to which my broker creditors alone were entitled and not my non-broker-creditors.

Judgment was given in favour of the Official Assignee for the full amount with costs and interest against the said Association by the Hon. Judge Sir L. Crump on the 7th ultimo.

From this it is quite evident that the moneys recovered by the Defaulters' Committee are not the moneys to be distributed amongst the brokers exclusively but form part of the assets of the defaulter to be distributed amongst the general body of creditors. Now it is established that every creditor, whether a broked or a non-broker, has a right over the moneys which the Defaulters' Committee keep in their possession. The above judgment will be very useful to the new Rules granted by the Government. In the new Rules it is stated that the Defaulters' Committee can retain those moneys according to the provision of Law, and now as the Law has been made clear by the decision of the above suit, the Defaulters' Committee shall not be able to distribute the moneys recovered by them amongst the members of the said Association alone, but the general public shall have a right of claiming those moneys.

Instead of writing much over this subject it will be quite sufficient if I give a simple example regarding this matter.

A broker of the stock exchange in Bombay acts as an agent of the public. He acts as a bull and a bear at the same time. Suppose one of his clients "A" gives him an order to buy shares he is considered to be a bull; and another client "B" gives him an order to sell a number of shares then he is considered to be a bear. One of his clients is a loser and other is a gainer. The loser absconds and so his broker is obliged to be posted up as a defaulter. The defaulting broker has to pay the losses to certain brokers, and he has to receive certain profits from certain brokers. Why should the said profits (debts due to the defaulter) should be divided amongst the brokers only? Now as a result of the above decision they cannot distribute the moneys due to the defaulter amongst the members of the Association alone. Upto now the Defaulters' Committee of the said Association used to give preference to their members at the expense of the public which now they cannot do.

As the above suit was very important to the general public who are interested in the business of the share market and the decision has been given in favour of the public, I have received a number of letters of congratulations from my well-wishers and friends and I take this opportunity of thanking them all.—Yours, etc.

VEERJEE MADHAVJEE.

Khetwadi, 7th Lane,
Bombay, April 23.

## ASSASSINATION OF MR DAVIES

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S SYMPATHY

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The Government of Bengal, in a "Gazette Extraordinary," put on record their great regret at the assassination of Mr. G. H. W. Davies. They also refer to the eminent services rendered by Mr. Davies to the Government at various periods in his career, and His Excellency the Governor-in-Council conveys his sincere condolences to the widow and relatives of Mr. Davies.—A. P.

## IRISH FREE STATE BUDGET

### PROVISION FOR SUGAR TAX

LONDON, April 25.

The Irish Free State Budget, introduced to-day provides for the sugar-tax of farthing per pound. There is no petrol tax.—Reuter.

OTHER FEATURES.

Other features of the Irish Free State Budget are a minimum charge of eighteen pence proposed on telegrams, 33 per cent. import duties on all vehicles and tyres, five to seven and half per cent. tax on Insurance Companies which have no headquarters at Dublin, and the abolition of the entertainment tax on race courses.—Reuter.


WONDERFUL TALISMAN

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE, ANDUL-BERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.



A LIBRARY OF FIRST RATE MODERN FICTION *Free!*

Get your novels free! We are giving thousands of them away for coupons from PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES. All modern, new, first-rate novels, published at 7/6—the world's most popular books for smokers of the best and most popular cigarettes. There's a selection below—you can have any one for 40 coupons from 50's tins or 200 coupons from 10's packets—sent post free and duty free from England.

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

*Golden in Colour-Golden in Quality*

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD

*Here's a selection*

MEN, MAIDS, AND MUSTARD POT. Gilbert Frankau.
THE BEETLE. Richard Marsh.
THE BLUE LAGOON. A. de Vere Stacpoole.
THE SHULAMITE. Alice & Claude Askew.
THE LAMP IN THE DESERT. Ethel M. Dell.
THE COAST OF FOLLY. Coningsby Dawson.
PRISONERS OF HOPE. Cosmo Hamilton.
THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS. Ethel M. Dell.
THE BLUE BUNGALOW. William Le Queux.
THE WAY OF AN EAGLE. Ethel M. Dell.
THE ROCKS OF VALPRE. Ethel M. Dell.
CHARLES REX. Ethel M. Dell.

COMPLETE LIST OF BOOKS AVAILABLE ON APPLICATION


## To Our Readers

1. What do you consider to be the best feature of the "Chronicle?"
2. In what way do you think the paper could be improved?
3. Is there any particular matter you would like to see appear regularly?
4. Are there any other suggestions or criticisms you care to offer?

Any co-operation that you give will be gratefully appreciated and will help us to *produce a better paper*, that you will like more and that will be a more efficient instrument for the service of the people.

Editor,
"Bombay Chronicle"


READ

*What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:*

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of **The Hindu**. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

*Apply for particulars to*
**The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.**


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. Its address in Fort, BOMBAY.


# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 27 192


So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co When you think of Insurance.

# A NECESSITY OF LIFE.

## PLACE OF NEWSPAPER

## INDIVIDUALITY AND FREEDOM OF PRESS

## JOURNALISTS' BANQUET IN MANCHESTER

The National Union of Journalists this year attains the twenty-first anniversary of its foundation in Manchester. To celebrate this event and to aid the widows and orphans' fund the journalists of Manchester held a banquet in the Midland Hotel on Saturday, with the help of some distinguished guests, and it was announced that a number of cheques had already been given to the fund.

Lord Riddell, who proposed the toast of the Union, expressing pleasure at his presence, said that nevertheless he had come in some trepidation because the papers had told him that the microbe of teetotalism had infected the press. (Laughter.) The "Daily Mail" had informed him that Lord Rothermere had become a non-smoker and a teetotaller. At that rate, he could see a time when the "Manchester Guardian" would go in for milk, and would explain after a trial that there had been complete misapprehension concerning milk, and that since adoption of a milk diet the staff had become more critical than ever. (Laughter.) The Cadbury Press would go on cocoa, he supposed, and the Rothermere papers, he could only think, upon tonic water and ginger ale.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS' PROGRESS.

In the course of his investigations he had found that in 1907 the products of the press of the country had amounted £13,000,000, and were now £45,000,000. In 1907 it had employed 43,500 people, and now employed 56,837. They belonged to a most delightful and interesting profession. A real journalist lived every minute of the day, and if it was a strenuous life it was also an interesting one. Such statements were often made with the objects of getting people to work for less pay—(laughter), —but he believed in living an interesting life and being properly paid at the same time. (Cheers.) We lived in very interesting days. He believed that Mr. Scott and himself were the only two newspaper proprietors who had not been made into a trust. He could not see what effect the trusts would have on working journalists, but he was glad to think that trusts seemed to be in the habit of paying good wages. In any age of mechanised journalism journalists could at least have the gratifying assurance that however far mechanisation progressed it would never be possible to produce newspapers without journalists. There was much talk of the inaccuracies of the press, but he considered it perfectly marvellous that there was so little error; he doubted whether any other human activity was so accurate. (Applause.)

Mr. H. A. Raybould, president of the National Union, expressed warm thanks to the guests. They were grateful and proud, he said, that Lord Riddell and men like him were ready to come to Manchester and say a word for these activities. They were also grateful that men like Mr. Scott, the father of British journalism, should be able to sacrifice some of their leisure. In its twenty-one years the National Union had improved the economic standards of the working journalists to the extent of perhaps 200 per cent, and on an occasion of this kind it was right to honour the pioneers. They were now spending about £1,000 through the widows and orphans' fund, an amount whose smallness threw rather a reflection on the profession. They hoped now to capitalise that fund and ensure a decent standard of living to the widows and orphans of members. Already they had received £50 from Lord Ashton, £20 from the Manchester Ship Canal Company, and £20 from the Co-operative Wholesale Society. (Applause).

Mr. H. D. Nichols, a member of the executive, in what he described as a "postscrip," recalled the early foundation of the Union in Manchester by the help of R. C. Spencer and "Tommy" Watts. Members of the Union, he said, welcomed Lord Riddell's presence because he, and others like him, recognised nowadays the terms they stood upon one to another in a way which was not recognised twenty-one years ago. In that time there had been made an elaborate system of agreements from which every journalist in the country and from which—he thought Lord Riddell would agree—every newspaper proprietor also had benefited. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor of Manchester, who presided, said that one often heard of a gutter press, but he had not found any press of that kind in Manchester. Manchester claimed to be in the forefront of newspaper production; but that was nothing new to Manchester, for Manchester had not only produced Mr. Lloyd George and the electric hare, but the National Union of Journalists. (Laughter). He hoped its work would so produce goodwill that there would be no need for strife in this or any other industry. (Applause.)

BIRTH OF THE UNION.

Mr. C. P. Scott, who was very warmly received, said that he felt he had a particular association with the National Union of Journalists, first because it started in the office of the "Manchester Guardian," and secondly because, as Mr. Nichols had remarked, its president was his dear old friend R. C. Spencer. Mr. Nichols had remarked, its first president was his dear old friend R. C. Sppencer. Mr. Nichols had recalled something of his service to the National Union. Of all pioneers R. C. Spencer was obviously the first and the greatest. (Applause.) He took a certain amount of credit, Mr. Scott continued, in regard to R. C. Spencer because he had been one of his discoveries. He had heard of him first when he sent to the "Manchester Guardian" an article—he being at that time a journalist in the Isle of Wight—on the island and on the sea about the island. He had thought this so admirable that he had at once placed himself in communication with its writer, and found that he had an ambition to transfer himself to Manchester. He had endeavoured to dissuade him from that project, because he thought he had recognised in him, not a journalist primarily, but a man of letters, and thought he had found in him a true successor to Richard Jefferies, that admirable writer of things of the country. But 'R. C." had thought differently, and it had been very fortunate for Mr. Scott and for the paper that he had thought differently. He thought there never was a better journalist not only first rate in the technique of his profession as a stenographer and a descriptive writer but admirable in every other way. He liked to think that he was not far away from that gathering wearing his jolly, benevolent smile, his somewhat dishevelled attire, and his coat off; he would be proud to think of what had come of his work and of the honour they delighted to do to him. (Applause.)

AN ESSENTIAL INSTRUMENT OF PUBLIC LIFE.

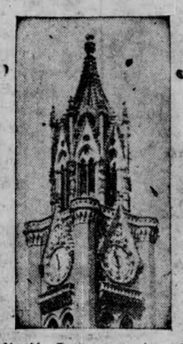
"I think," Mr. Scott said, "I am not the best man to speak for the newspaper industry—I know too much about it. (Laughter.) I don't want to bore you and I must not reveal the secrets of the prison-house, so I must restrain myself. People have different tastes in newspapers as in most other things. Some like to be amused, some to be instructed, others prefer a judicious mixture of the two. But on one thing we shall all be agreed; the newspaper is now a necessity of life. It comes with our breakfast, and there are some enthusiasts who have been heard to profess that they could better do without the meal than the paper. Be that as it may, it is certain that the newspaper has come to be the support not only of our breakfasts but of a large part of our existence. It is an essential instrument of our whole public life. Democratic government—the government of a free modern State—has been described as government by discussion; and how are you to discuss affairs of State unless you know just what there is to discuss and have full and free means of discussion? There you get to the very foundations of popular government. In the modern world they are built upon the newspaper, To-day government in this country accepts this full and free publicity; but it was not always so. The power of the press is a new power; it is sometimes even a rival to Parliament, and it was long regarded by Parliament with considerable jealousy.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century onwards various means were adopted for checking its too lusty growth. Down even to the middle of last century a tax was placed on every copy of a newspaper printed and another tax upon every advertisement. The first issue rather more than a hundred years ago of a Manchester newspaper with which some of you may be acquainted had on every copy a beautiful, ornamental red stamp—price fourpence, —and of its exiguous advertisements everyone paid, I think, the sum of 3s. 6d. to the tax-gatherer. It is only a little over seventy years—a good deal less than my own lifetime—since these "taxes upon knowledge," as they were called, were finally abolished, and the newspaper industry was placed on the same free footing as any other industry. No doubt, like most other good things it is liable to abuse, but the remedy for this lies not with a jealous State, but with a discerning public. (Applause). The newspaper has now a free field, and I think you will agree that on the whole it fills it worthily. Certainly it need fear comparison with the press of no other country. But if its full worth is to continue it must retain not only its freedom but its variety and local colour. The State is no longer jealous of its power, but the public would do well to be jealous for its character and, above all, for its independence." (Loud applause).

# Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1923.



The Maharaja of Burdwan has unburdened himself in a British paper on "What We In India Need." But one thing which we do not need is Swaraj through Chorus girls.

* * * * *

The Maharaja of Burdwan "cannot imagine any other India for a long time but a British India." I cannot imagine the Maharaja saying anything else.

* * *

My only surprise is that he summoned courage enough to add the qualifying phrase, "for a long time." As often as he hears it sung: "Britain never, never, never shall be slaves", we expect the Maharaja to say: "India ever, ever, ever shall be British." The Maharaja talks of character too. More important than Swaraj, he says, is raising the standard of character of the Indian nation. True. But the trouble is that some Indians' character, if they have it at all, is past all improvement.

* * *

That may be because in fouling their nest they foul themselves.

* * *

It seems curious that the opposition to Mr. Dalal should come from Dalal Street. Mr. Clayton threatened Uncle Ben that he has still a razor left which would shave them all.

* * *

But this did not cow down Uncle Ben who wants immediate delivery. A womanly impossibility! The Government want time and assure a Commissioner within nine months. But poor old Benji is an old boy and a bachelor to boot. He can't understand the official difficulty of bringing forth a Commissioner.

* * *

Death seems to favour Mr. Churchill. He had a heavy windfall from record death duties last year. But he should look to a new source this year. He cannot hope to find the millionaires dying twice to swell his pockets.

* * * *

A woman diplomat from China is shortly to interview Sir Austen Chamberlain. Sir Austen cannot say "No" to her.

* * *

"Out of every five puffs in a cigarette, four go to Mr. Winston Churchill", says Mr. Philip Snowden. This explains the prevalence of half-cigarettes in Skating Ring and Town Hall dancing parties.

* * *

This is an age of records. The Atlantic is being crossed by aviators. The "Kalapani" is being now crossed by another member of the Marwari community. Mr. D. P. Khaitan is leaving for Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference as adviser to the employers' delegates.

* * *

Mrs. Khaitan, who is accompanying him, will achieve the distinction, if "Swarajya" is to be believed, of being the first Marwari woman to cross the "Kalapani." I congratulate her on her boldness. May her lovely brow be crowned with success. Orthodox fogeys avaunt!

* * *

Mr. Khaitan's mission is bound to be a success if only he takes occasional advices from Mrs. Khaitan who has first-hand knowledge of tackling the problem of servants and masters in running the household. They are taking with them a Hindu cook and servant.

* * *

"The number of women novelists has enormously increased", said Lord Birkenhead at the Authors' Club. That accounts, indeed, for the increase in mental homes for both sexes, in almost all civilized countries.

* * *

After tickling the palates of the fair sex Lord Birkenhead gives vent to some unpleasant truths. "They have still", he said, "to produce a supreme painter" or even a musician. "F. E." is altogether mistaken. Women as a rule are born "painters." He is right as regards the latter assertion. Women have no ear for music because they keep their ears busy with eavesdropping and tongues with gossip-mongering.

* * *

"Amusing bargains in second-hand cars"—advertisement in an English journal.

* * *

The amusement is provided by the crowd, we suppose, when the rotten things break down.

* * *

"Did you behave in school?" asked mother of her darling after his first day at school.

"I did, mother", replied the darling, "I heard my teacher say to the headmistress that she never saw a child behave so."

# TOUR TO EUROPE POSTPONED.

## MAHATMAJI'S LETTER TO HIS EUROPEAN FRIENDS

Mahatmaji writes in "Young India":—

It is not without deep sorrow that I am now able to amounce that the much talked of visit of mine to Europe is not to come of this year at any rate. To those in Austria, Holland, England, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Russia who had sent me kind invitations I can only say that their disappointment will be no greater than mine.

Somehow or other I dread a visit to Europe and America. Not that I distrust the peoples of these great continents any more than I distrust my own, but I distrust myself. I have no desire to go to the West in search of health or for sightseeing. I have no desire to deliver public speeches. I detest being lionised. I wonder if I shall ever again have the health to stand the awful strain of public speaking and public demonstrations. If God ever sent me to the West, I should go there to penetrate the hearts of the masses, to have quiet talks with the youth of the West and have the privilege of meeting kindred spirits—lovers of peace at any price save that of Truth.

But I feel that I have as yet no message to deliver personally to the West. I believe my message to be universal but as yet I feel that I can best deliver it through my work in my own country. If I can show visible success in India, the delivery of the message becomes complete. If I came to the conclusion that India had no use for my message, I should not care to go elsewhere in search of listeners even though I still retained faith in it. If, therefore, I ventured out of India, I should do so because I have faith, though I cannot demonstrate it to the satisfaction of all, that the message is being surely received by India be it ever so slowly.

A NOBLE LETTER.

Thus whilst I was hesitatingly carrying on the correspondence with friends who had invited me, I saw that there was need for me to go to Europe, if only to see M. Romain Rolland. Owing to my distrust of myself over a general visit, I wanted to make my visit to that wise man of the West the primary cause of my journey to Europe. I therefore referred my difficulty to him and asked him in the frankest manner possible whether he would let me make my desire to meet him the primary cause of my visit to Europe. In reply I have a noble letter from him through Mirabai (Miss Slade) wherein, he says, that in the name of truth itself, he will not think of letting me go to Europe if a visit to him is to be the primary cause. He will not let me interrupt my labours here for the sake of our meeting. I read in his letter no false humility. I read in it a most genuine expression of truth. He knew when he wrote his reply that my desire to go to Europe to meet him was not for a mere courteous discussion but in the interest of the cause as dear to him as to me. But evidently he was too humble to bear the burden of calling me merely so that in furtherance of the common interest we might by mutual talks understand each other better. And I wanted him to shoulder that very burden, if he felt that truth required us to meet each other face to face. His reply therefore I have taken as a clear answer to my prayer. Apart from this visit, I felt within me no imperative call.

I have taken the public into my confidence, as against my wish, the fact that a visit to Europe during this season was under serious contemplation was published in the papers. I regret my decision but it seems to be the correct one. For whilst there is no urge within to go to Europe, there is an incessant call within for so much to do here. And now the death of my best comrade seems to keep me rooted to the Ashram.

But I may say to the many friends in Europe, that next year, if all is well and if they still will have me, I shall try to undertake the postponed tour, under the strict limitations mentioned by me and this I shall do whether I am ready to deliver my message or not. To see my numberous friends face to face will be no small privilege. But let me conclude this personal explanation by saying that if ever I am privileged to visit the West, I shall go there without changing my dress or habits, save in so far as the climate may require a change and self-imposed restrictions may permit. My outward form is I hope an expression of the inward.

## A BEST SELLING NOVELIST

I do not know whether Mr. Silas K. Hocking, who has been entertained at the National Liberal Club is in statistical fact the best of all best sellers. I should think not, but he must come near that enviable distinction, for I am told that his books have sold over a million, says a writer in an English contemporary. This is a circumstance of commercial interest at any rate, quite apart from literary considerations.

Mr. Hocking was at one time a United Methodist minister, and he left the pulpit for the writing of books rather more than generation ago. Even severe literary people have heard of "Her Benny," his first story and perhaps his greatest success. Of this work well over 100,000 copies have been sold, and it is still a popular prize given for the improvement of the morals of children in Sunday schools and so on, and the popularity of "Christie's Old Organ," has been hardly less.

Since these early efforts, with their obvious qualities, Mr. Hocking, has developed as a writer. His industrious practice in the craft—he has published about thirty stories, of which the last appeared a few weeks ago—has resulted in novels somewhat more complicated in structure and slightly more subtle in method, while he has remained faithful to the same blend of religious and social appeal. Many of the tales have a pleasant flavour of Mr. Hocking's native Cornwall. His brother, Mr. Joseph Hocking, is a minister and a novelist also.

The occasion of the dinner was Mr. Hocking's seventy-eight birthday. He is a remarkably hale and venerable looking veteran, and is notable for his cheerful social gifts and shrewd humour.

## LORD BIRKENHEAD'S NEW ROLE.

### TO LEAVE DOWNING STREET FOR FLEET STREET?

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" writes:—

"An interesting rumour regarding Lord Birkenhead's future is current in Fleet Street. It is reported that after the next General Election the present Secretary of State for India will become prominently associated with one of the great newspaper groups, and several recent incidents are cited in support of this statement. The report has been scouted in some quarters as absurd, but it persists, though so far it has not found publicity in the Press. Lord Birkenhead's interest in journalism is of longstanding, and his earning capacity in that field has aroused the envy of lesser lights. If the present rumour should prove to be correct the ranks of Fleet Streeters will receive a notable recruit. "The Street of Adventure" offers great scope for enterprise to-day, though the life of a modern journalist is often too hectic for the taste of old-fashioned practitioners of the craft."

To make windows run up and down easily, rub the sash cords thoroughly with soft soap; and if the windows are inclined to stick at the sides, rub these with a little hard soap.

* * *

When putting a rod through the hem of a curtain, put a thimble on the end, and it will run through quite smoothly, instead of continually catching on the material.

* * *

If silver plate is thoroughly cleaned and put away in a box or cupboard with a piece of camphor, it will keep bright for many months.

* * *

If white enamel is polished with furniture cream occasionally, it will be found that the polish forms a skin on the enamel which greatly increases its durability.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the 'Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.